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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

EVERYTHING IN CYCLES CONSULT WELLINGTONS BOMBAY.

VOL. VI NO. 16 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

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Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

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THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Madras, BOMBAY

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,906,600
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 267,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

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Highly appreciated by the medical world.

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Chambers: 803, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Proprietors Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 secondhand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 Baba pony and one perambulator.
1 rubber-tyred dogcart, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public Auction, on the premises, the whole of materials of the structures standing on the Municipal land at Worli Hill.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT (1) FORAS ROAD (2) BHENDY BAZAR AND (3) JAIL ROAD IMAMWADA NEXT TO BABULA TANK.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for Ali Akbar Hasanalli Fyzee and Ali Ashar Hasanally Fyzee and of Messrs. Payne and Co; Attorneys for Ali Azhar Asanally Fyzee, Ali Athar Hasanally Fyzee, Her Highness Lady Nazli Rafia Begum, Begum Atiya Fyzee Rahamin and Zohra Begum Hasanali Fyzee who are the joint owners, Messrs. Bennett and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the days time and places mentioned against the lots the following valuable landed properties:—

LOT NO. I—Property at Foras Road to be sold on MONDAY, the 21st day of January 1918, at 11-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground with the messuage tenements chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon situate at Foras Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of assessment under E Ward No. 2990 to 3003 and Street Nos. 1 to 87 Foras Road and bearing new survey Nos. 6922 and 6923 and containing by admeasurement six thousand nine hundred and forty-four square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Curseji Sethna on or towards the West by a vacant piece of land belonging to Shidal Motilal on or towards the North by the stable owned by Goomer Jamal and on or towards the South by Foras Road afore-said.

LOT NO. II—Property at Bhendi Bazaar, Parel Road, to be sold on Tuesday the 22nd day of January 1918 at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece of land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Bhendi Bazar or Parel Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 5059 and Street No. 310—320 and bearing Collector's Old No. 2310, New No. 899 and bounded on or towards the East by Bhendi Bazaar or Parel Road on or towards the West by the property of Dadabhai Nowroji Davar on or towards the North by the property of Lalji Kurson and on or towards the South by the Nizam Street.

LOT NO. III.—Properties at Babula Tank to be sold on Wednesday the 23rd day of January 1918 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land or ground with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Ally Mahomed Khan Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and forty-eight square yards and five-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3649 and the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 3449 and Street No. 5 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Street on or towards the West by Babulla Tank, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and now belonging to Sultan Nawaz Jung of Hyderabad and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan and now belonging to Aga Syed Mahomed Kazrani.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land with the stable standing thereon situate in the registration sub-district and Island of Bombay fronting on the East side of Ally Mahomed Khan Street registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 738, New No. 3335, Old Survey No. 2497 and New Survey No. 3649 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. B Ward No. 3446 and Street No. 1-2 containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-six square yards and two-nine of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the Burial ground, on or towards the West by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Street and on or towards the North by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Street and on or towards the South by a Quarry and the Burial ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co Solicitors High Court, at their Office No. 755, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th January, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 8 ROLLS JAPANESE LEAD-SHEET.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th January, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Auction Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of an office concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

8 rolls Japanese lead-sheets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 262 BAGS TURMERIC.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 18th January, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Thakor Premji Dessa at his Godown at Dhobi Ghat and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Tatanji Divandas.

262 bags Turmeric Polished.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th January, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1255.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES GREY GIN OF FAZALBHOY MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Mulji Jetha Market Chowk at the shop of Seth Nathooram Ramnarayen and on account of the concerned, 20 bales each 60 pieces grey ginn of Fazalbhoy Mills No. 39999 and 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of linseed, bags of jawari, bags of castor seed, bags of birda, bags of toor, bags of masur, bags of barley, bags of gram, bundles of gunny bags, loose iron bars, bundles of coir ropes, loose pipes empty wooden casks, bundles of printed forms, packages of luggage, bags of dry dates, bundles of jagree, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days from the day of sale.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LANDED PROPERTY AT ARTHUR ROAD, NEAR CHINCHPOKLY STATION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will, under instructions from Mr. N. C. Dalal, Attorney for the Transferer of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Tyebally Hussonally by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture dated 14th May, 1915 and 23rd September, 1915, respectively, sell by Public Auction, the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1,212 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 90, 735, 738, 742, New No. 11999, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1/3433 together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 7354, 7355(1) and 7356(2) and Street Nos. 255, 257 and 1 and all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Arthur Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the property of G. I. P. Railway Company on or towards the West and North by the said Arthur Road and on or towards the South by the property of Eraj Ebrahim.

Further particulars inspection of title deeds and conditions of sale can be had of N. C. Dalal, Esqr., Attorney for the Vendor at his office at Oak Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th January, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, TYPEWRITER, CINEMA FILMS, GOLD ORNAMENTS AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 18th instant i.e., TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) B. MANEKLAL and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms situated at the ground floor of No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay, very rich and artistic black and teak wood furniture consisting of a cabinet in four pieces, almirahs in single and double doors, chest of drawers, centre tables, washing tables, book cases, panel door cupboards, etc.

From a gentleman.

One complete set of drawing room in 10 pieces lined with rich satin tapestry.

A lot of Cinema films.

At the account and risk of the Parties concerned some gold ornaments consisting of bangles, chains, necklaces, bracelets, earrings, etc.

From a private gentleman.

One pair earrings set with diamonds and emeralds.

One brooch with diamonds and emeralds.

Two rings set with diamonds and rubies

Articles are on view.

Terms of sale as usual 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, the balance the next day on delivery.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th January, 1918.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date." *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS! Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 18th January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 1164-67, 1149-53, 1136, 1196, 1292, 1235-35, 2246, 1189, 1221, Cross Nos. 294, 298, 300, 301, Matunga Maharwada.

MENESSE & CO.,

Bombay, 18th January, 1918.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BIJAPUR.—Shivram Vasudeo Phadnis.
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BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BANDUGI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hatijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jothalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vaze.
GONGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Shah & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND)—Jethmal Thakarsingh.
INDORE CITY.—Warsune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaikh Rasul and Sons.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNSAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Hardal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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POONA.—Shaikh Rasul and Sons.
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RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—J. Morton & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Eagl.
SIOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
WADIYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.
KANTA BLDS., KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers.
Price List free on application.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy.....	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna	

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot a PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 80-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1945

WANTED.—One experienced HOSIERY MASTER, thorough in all the branches of the knitting-factory or Mill, must be good mechanic, energetic. Apply stating age, experience and salary required to Box No. 614, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1667

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

WANTED for the Nargol School: (1) GRADUATE with science qualifications; (2) an UNDERGRADUATE to teach Persian; (3) a certified DRILL MASTER, salaries offered are; (1) Rs. 70, rising to Rs. 100; (2) Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 60; (3) Rs. 25 respectively in addition to free quarters and Medical attendance. Apply to R. P. JEHANGIR, Pedder Road, Bombay. 1822

WANTED—Two BACHELOR OF ARTS and three MATRICULATES of some experience, of any denomination or creed. Salary and prospect guaranteed. Apply with certificates stating lowest possible terms accepted. Selected will have to pay consulate recognization charges of the certificates from their pay. Certificates of unselected will be returned. Apply sharp to PROPRIETOR and MANAGING DIRECTOR, Simoens University College of Goa, Vasco-da-Gama. 1852

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart young English-speaking LADY-COMPANION to two Hindoo young ladies in Colombo used to European ways. One with some knowledge of Hindoo or European music preferred. Hindoo, Parsi or Eurasian. Good salary and a comfortable home. Applicants to call by appointment. State age, experience and salary required by letter to DR. C. SRI KANTA, Lit. D. Railway Hotel, Chumey Road, Bombay. 1861

SITUATION WANTED.

MANAGER having vast experience of all Indian business centres in Piecegoods and Sundries, Pacca Salesman, Accountant and Correspondent himself, shortly terminating his agreement with a big European Export-Import firm open to engagement. Write to Box No. 627 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1725

WANTED.

WANTED—Second Filtering MACHINE having capacity of filtering 300 maunds daily, one sizing machine and gray winder. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Cotton Yarn and Machinery Merchants, 19, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. 1895

WANTED our readers to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) known as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An excellent Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says: "It is a useful publication." Price Rs. 1-8. Apply to AUTHOR, 9c 18A, Ambicca Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GAS ENGINE, 10 H.-P. and one Lathe, 4 foot screw cutting. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 1835

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 27, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—SUGAR FACTORY and FLOUR MILLS with their full requisites. For further particulars, apply to:—BAKHSHI DARSHAN SINGH, Hony. Magistrate, P. O. Malooksingh, (Sindh). 1589

CUMMINS BALING PRESS FOR SALE.—32 double and 4 single Roller Gins, one double extinder opener, one compound Rustan Proctor condensing 12in. by 20in. by 24in. stroke 110 I. H. P. Engine, one Tinker Shenton Lancashire Boiler 24ft. by 6ft. be 120 lbs., one Cummins Henry Berry Press and a Hydraulic Engine 40 N. H. P., also a 10ft. Lathe and a Drilling Machine, all complete in running order. Send offers to MADHUSUDAN DAYAL, Hony. Magistrate, Hapur, Dist. Meerut, U. P. 1714

TO BE LET

TO LET—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS of a newly built and commodious Bungalow (garden attached) at Hughes Road, known as Ghadiali's Bungalow (with the Clock Tower). Each floor has a terrace and a balcony and contains one dining, one drawing and four large bed rooms. For rent and other particulars apply to Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Solicitors, Albert Buildings, Fort. 1730

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co. for alterations and additions to the South extension of their Premises on Hornby Road.

The drawings, specification and schedule of rates may be inspected at the office of the undersigned, where forms of tenders can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 each.

Tenders are to be sent into the office of the undersigned on or before 2 p.m. on 25th January, 1918.

Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. W. PRITCHLEY & SON,
Architects
Standard Building,
Hornby Road, Fort
Bombay, Jan. 16, 1918. 1838

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty-five per Share will be paid on and after the 18th January, 1918, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on production of Share Certificate to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on this day.

By order of the Board,
TRICUMDAS KALLIANJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1917. 1705

THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY.

PENDING the issue of final orders on the Diploma Scheme, as applicable to the whole of India, permission has been granted to hold the Diploma Examination in 1918 for the Bombay Presidency only in accordance with the regulations sanctioned by the Government of Bombay.

The Examination for the Award of a Government Diploma in Accountancy (on the basis of which Auditors' Certificates will hereafter be granted) will be held at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, on Monday, 8th April 1918, and the following days.

Applications for the Examination must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Accountancy Diploma Board, so as to reach his office on or before 31st January, 1918, with a fee of Rs. 50 per candidate.

Applications will be accepted from

(1) Qualified students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics and of Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay;
(2) Holders of Auditors' Certificates granted by the Government of Bombay;
(3) University Graduates residing in the Presidency of Bombay;

and (4) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent Examination and have undergone practical training for a period of at least two years under a Chartered Accountant, an Incorporated Accountant, or the Holder of a permanent Auditor's Certificate, recognised by the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, and practising in the Presidency of Bombay.

K. S. AIYAR,
Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board.
65, Apollo Street,
Bombay, January, 1918. 1844

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DR. SIR JAGADISH BOSE'S LECTURES.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1918, AT 6 P.M. AND THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1918 AT 6 P.M. at the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

SEATS having been allotted to Donors to the Bose Institute, Calcutta, it has been decided to sell the remaining seats to the public.

Stalls at Rs. 15 each.
Dress Circle at Rs. 10 each.

Plans at Messrs. MANECKJI & Co., 26, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, where seats can be reserved. 1856

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND MATERIAL SUPPLIERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following building work and supply of material for a proposed building on Plot No. 1, Dungri Estate, Scheme 29:—

Bricks; Sand; Lime—slaked or unslaked; Porebunder Stone; Rubble; Metal; Reinforced Concrete work; Kurla or Malad Asslar work and Blue Sassalt Asslar work; Khonki work of all description.

Tenders should be submitted at the following address on or before the 31st January, 1918.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any tenders. Plans and Specifications for the building can be inspected at the undersigned's office.

DESAI & BHUTA.
Architects.
1, Hamam Street, Fort.
Koorpal Deongershi and Co.,
Mandvi, Bombay. 1855

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 225 (Rupees two hundred and twenty-five only) per share, free of income tax, has been declared for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, and also a coupon of Rs. 20 (Rupees twenty only) worth of cloth produced in our Mills per share, will be payable on application at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Friday, the 1st February, 1918, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on 16th January, 1918, on production of Share Certificates. The cloth will be delivered at the Company's shop at Ganeshwadi, near the Mulji Jaitha Market.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 16th January, 1918. 1850

NOTICE.

THE MEERUT NAUCHANDI FAIR INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION and HORSE SHOW will be held this year from the 7th to 14th April 1918. All exhibits intended for show should reach the Tahsildar of Meerut before 5th April 1918. 1859

NOTICE.

THE PRESIDENT Convalescent Section SERGEANTS' MESS, DEOLALI, will not hold himself responsible for any bills contracted by their Khansamah, &c., Mr. Salig. 1857

NOTICE.

The ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD.
versus
BEHNOD BEHARI, son of GOPAL CHANDRA BANNERJI, residing at Ramnarain Bazar, Cawnpore.

Case No. 29 of 1917.

IN THE COURT OF JUDGE, SMALL CAUSES, CAWNPORE.

THE abovenamed Behnod Behari, sole remaining proprietor of the Kaisar Soap Manufacturing Co., situated in Ramnarain Bazar, Cawnpore, having been declared insolvent by the said Court on the application of the said Bank, and I having been appointed Receiver in the above case, hereby give notice and invite offers for the sale of the said Kaisar Soap Manufacturing Co. The property of the said Company consists of machinery plant, furniture, laboratory, colours, essential oils, attars, essenses, electric fittings, packing materials, etc. The property of the said Company may be seen on application to me. I shall receive offers up to the 8th February, 1918, and shall accept the same subject to the approval of the Court. I am not bound to accept any or the highest offer. If satisfactory offers are not received by the said date, I shall sell the property by auction at the premises of the said Company on the 17th day of February, 1918, at 12 noon.

EARNEST V. DAVID,
Official Receiver.
Cawnpore, 14th January, 1918. 1851

KING GEORGE V ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited:—

1. For Furnishing and Equipping the Sanatorium for Tuberculosis at Bhoiwada Hill, Parel, for 50 beds and Nurses' and Staff's quarters.
2. For alterations and repairs to the building, outhouses, etc.
3. For laying out the garden and grounds, for open air treatment of patients, open air school, and for recreation and exercise.

Apply for particulars to:—

J. A. TURNER, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H.,
N. H. CHOKSY, M.D., F.C.P.S.
Joint Hon. Secretaries & Treasurers.
Sanitary Institute,
Princess Street, Bombay.
1787

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of January, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

RESOLUTION I.

That the Articles of Association be altered by inserting after Article 127 the following articles:—

Dividend and Call together—Set off allowed.

127 (a)—Any General Meeting declaring a dividend may make a call on the members of such amount as the Directors may recommend, but so that the call be made payable at the same time as the dividend and the dividend may, if so arranged, between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this clause shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.

Dividend in Specie.

127 (b)—Any General Meeting declaring a dividend or the Directors declaring an interim dividend may direct payment of such dividends or interim dividend as the case may be wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets, and in particular of paid up shares, debentures, or debenture stock of the Company, or paid up shares, debentures, or debenture stock of any other Company, or in any one or more of such ways, and the Directors shall give effect to such resolution; and, where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, they may settle the same as they think expedient, and in particular may issue fractional certificates, and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed, in order to adjust the rights of all parties, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees upon such trusts for the persons entitled to the dividend or interim dividend as may seem expedient to the Directors. Where requisite, a proper contract shall be filed in accordance with Section 104 of Indian Companies Act (1913), and the Directors may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend or interim dividend and such appointment shall be effective.

RESOLUTION II.

That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 30,00,000 by the creation of 12,000 new shares of Rs. 125 each to be called Preference Shares and that the rights, privileges and conditions following be attached to such preference shares, that is to say:—

(1) The said preference shares shall carry the right to a fixed comulative preferential dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the capital paid up thereon respectively.
(2) The said shares shall rank both as regards dividend and return of capital *pari passu* with any further preference shares created as hereinafter mentioned and in priority to all other shares in the Company, but shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or assets.
(3) The preference shares shall not confer any right of voting at any general meeting of the Company, nor shall they qualify any person to be a Director of the Company.
(4) In the event of the Company being wound up the surplus assets thereof shall be applied in the first place in repaying to the holders of the said preference shares and of any other shares entitled to rank *pari passu* with them the full amount paid up thereon and subject as aforesaid, such surplus assets shall belong to and be divided among the other members of the Company.

RESOLUTION III.

That the Article No. 129 of the Articles of Association be amended as under:—

"The Directors may, if they think fit, either call upon the shareholders when applying for dividends, to produce their share certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, or they may send by post any dividend warrant to the registered address of the shareholder entitled, or in the case of joint holders to the one whose name stands first on the Register in respect of the joint holding."

By order of the Board,
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.
16th January, 1918. 1858

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Re. LOST OF THE TITLE DEEDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TITLE-DEEDS of the property described in the schedule hereunder written and belonging to the late AMIRUDIN FIAALLY are supposed to have been LOST. All or any person who may be in possession of the said title-deeds are requested to return the same to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof and also to intimate in what capacity the same are being held by them or him.

All claims against the said property or the said title-deeds not known within the aforesaid time will be treated as waived and null and void.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district and in the City of Bombay on the East side of Doctor or Guzder Street and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C No. 758, Street Nos. 72, 74, 76, 48, 49, Guzer Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-nine square yards and five-nine of another square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2874, 2875, 4903, New No. 9850, Old Survey Nos. 2790, 2789, 4604, New Survey No. 4384 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Doctor Street, on or towards the West by the Merton Street on or towards the North by the Masjid and on or towards the South by the Guzer Street and which said chawl is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Amirudin Faizali.

RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
Attorneys for the Executors of
Amirudin Tyabji, ...Deceased.
1864

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1142 of 1917.

Sadashivrao Bhawanrao Kadam, the Vice-President, and Ramchandra Bhairao Dalvi and Ramchandra Raghoba Chavan, the Secretaries of the Kshatriya Maratha Dnyani Samaj, all of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Worli New Nagpada, and Sewri, respectively, for themselves and on behalf of the members of the Kshatriya Maratha Dnyani Samaj, except the Defendants ..... Plaintiffs

v/s

(1) Ramchandra Krishnarao Dalvi, (2) Bapuji Yeshwantrao Prabhu, (3) Mahadevrao Babaji Sawant and (4) Krishnaji Vithalrao Rane, (5) Shridhar Ramchandra Bagwe, (6) Dattatrya Kanhoji Rane, (7) Yeshwant Balwant Rane and (8) Ganpat Bajirao Rane, all of Bombay, Maratha, Hindu Inhabitants, residing the first at Girgaum, the second at Lohar Chawl, the 3rd and 4th at Chikalwadi, the 5th and 8th at Lamington Road, and the 6th and 7th at Mugbhat, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Kajiji on the 21st day of December, 1917, in the above suit notice, is hereby given to all members of the Kshatriya Maratha Samaj that the Plaintiffs abovenamed under Order I., Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure, have for themselves and on behalf of the other members of the Kshatriya Maratha Samaj, except the Defendants abovenamed, instituted the above suit for a declaration that Ramchandra Krishnarao Dalvi and Bapujirao Yeshwantrao Prabhu, the 1st and 2nd Defendants abovenamed, are no longer the Treasurers of the Kshatriya Maratha Samaj, that they be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from acting or attempting to act as such treasurers and recovering the rents of the Sabha Griha house belonging to the said Samaj, that the said 1st and 2nd Defendants may be ordered to hand over to the Plaintiffs the cash, account books, records and possession of the said Sabha Griha house and other property belonging to the said Samaj in their possession, that it may be declared that Mahadevrao Babaji Sawant, Krishnaji Vithalrao Rane, Shridhar Ramchandra Bagwe, Dattatriya Kanhoji Rane, Yeshwant Balwant Rane and Ganpatrao Bajirao Rane, the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Defendants, respectively abovenamed, are not the members of the Managing Committee of the said Samaj, and they may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from acting or attempting to act as such, that it may be declared that Shridhar Ramchandra Bagwe, the 5th Defendant abovenamed, is not a properly appointed Secretary of the said Samaj and he may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from acting or attempting or claiming to act as such Secretary and he may be ordered to hand over to the Plaintiffs the records of the said Samaj in his possession, that it may be declared that the resolutions purporting to have been passed at the meeting of the alleged Managing Committee held on 7th October, 1917, are void and inoperative, that if and in so far as it may be necessary it may be declared that the resolutions passed at the alleged Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Samaj held on the 14th October, 1917, are also void and inoperative, that it may be declared that the resolutions passed by the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Samaj held on 4th November, 1917, are valid and binding on the Samaj, that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said Sabha Griha house, and the bank books, cash and account books and other records of the Samaj in the possession of Ramchandra Krishnarao Dalvi, Bapuji Yeshwantrao Prabhu and Shridhar Ramchandra Bagwe, the 1st, 2nd and 5th Defendants, respectively abovenamed, or any of them, for an order that the Defendants do pay the Plaintiffs costs of this suit, and for such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require, and that the hearing of the said suit has been fixed for the 18th day of March, 1918.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1918.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

(Sd.) JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

This 17th day of January, 1918. 1862

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WALIBAI, widow and Executrix of the estate and effects of NATHOO VALJI, deceased, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pousion and Tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 5,537 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 288, Collector's New No. 3905, Old Survey No. 25 and New Survey No. 1-25 together with the buildings, huts and all erections standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 4942 (2) and (3), 4943 (1) (2) and (3), 4944, 4945, 4946 and (2) and Street Nos. 270-AB, 271, 271-AB, 272, 273, 274, 274-A and which said premises are situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Lady Jamshedji Road, on or towards the West by the Dart of Christian, on or towards the North by a public passage and beyond that by the property of Vendor, and on or towards the South by the Temple of Shitla Devi.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1918.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1854

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. S. D. PRABHAVALKAR has contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lien, charge, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within ten days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or buildings and motor garrage standing thereon, situate on the North-east side of Harvey Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 450 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 7317 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North-east by the Land of the Board laid out as a service passage on the North-west by Plot No. 122 of Gamdevi Estate of the Board agreed to be leased to Shivdas Parmanandas, on the South-east by Harvey Road and on the South-west by Plot No. 123 agreed to be leased to Mangesh Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2792 part and Street No. 2 part and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants and which said premises are known as Plot No. 124 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Board.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 1863

AMUSEMENTS:

Packed at Both Shows LAST NIGHT!
INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS OF OUR LATEST BURLESQUE.

CREATED Quite A FURORE.

ADMITTED BY ALL
As the finest show ever seen
—THIS SIDE OF DRURY LANE—
AGAIN

AT 6-15 **TO-NIGHT** AT 9-45

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
presents
TOM MELBOURNE'S
ALI BABA
from
COLABA
A NONSENSICAL VERSION OF THE
FORTY THIEVES
Introducing THE LATEST
Burlesque & Novelties
IN
9 MAGNIFICENT SCENES 9
EVERY MINUTE A LAUGH.
A RIVAL TO
ALADDIN.
SEE! SEE!!
THE BAZAR IN TEHERAN, ALI BABA'S STABLES, THE PERSIAN MOUNTAINS, THE CAVE OF THE FORTY, THE SECRET OF THE CAVE, THE HOME OF ALI BABA, ALI'S COURTYARD.
Startling Performance
of
Squibs, the Wonderful Performing Donkey.
DON'T MISS
The Grand Oriental Finale!
Send A Deputation.

WANTED CINEMA LOVERS

To note that we are prepared to undertake private Cinema entertainment in any part of Bombay in a place fitted with electric installation, at Moderate Charges.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Proprietor,
IMPERIAL CINEMA,
Lamington Road.
1476

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The Exhibition of the Society will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is WEDNESDAY NOON, 6th March, 1918.

For particulars and Prospectus apply to HONY. SECY.
Bombay Art Society,
Assay Office.

1870 H. M's Mint, Mint Rd. Fort.

EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Return of an Old Favourite

HENRI KRAUS

The fine dramatic star of the French Stage

IN

A charming Romance of beautiful France produced and staged by HENRI KRAUS

"THE TRAMP"

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

LONESOME LUKE

AS

"THE PLUMBER."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

FILLIS' CIRCUS & MENAGERIE

FIFTH WEEK IN BOMBAY AND STILL A VERITABLE TRIUMPH.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

A BIG SUCCESS — A BIG SUCCESS

A HOST OF SUPPLEMENTARY ATTRACTIONS.

HEADED BY,

MDLLE. COLLETTE

The graceful dancer of the Parisian Stage. In a series of dances.

WONDERFUL ILLUMINATIONS! MANILLOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.

NEW TRICK HORSES.

THE FUN MERCHANTS
With New Patents.
Including
LA STATUE.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
COL. FILLIS
On his beautifully trained Australian Whaler "Sultan."

"A POETRY OF MOTION"
TIGERS! BEARS! &C., &C.

ONE PERFORMANCE NIGHTLY AT 8-30 P. M.

MATINEES on SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS AT 5 P.M.

Reduced prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Ans.
Matinee prices Rs. 2, 1, and 8 Ans.
Booking at Rose & Co. & at the Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-45 P. M.
POPULAR PICTURES
PATHE GAZETTE
CHOPIN'S NOCTURN
V. C,
TINY TOM AS A DOMESTIC HELP.
Popular Prices Rs. 2, 1/8, 1, 8 & 4 Ans.

—MARY PAGE—

SEE HER REMARKABLE LIFE HISTORY IN

THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE

NOW SHOWING AT THE

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Undoubtedly the greatest Mystery Serial ever filmed, presenting a tornado of thrills in 16 absorbing episodes, each more exciting than the one before,

featuring

EDNA MAYO

The best dressed girl on the screen, who wears no less than 33 "creations," embracing every kind of fashion, from ballroom dress to boudoir gown, the whole being designed by Lucille (Lady Duff-Gordon), the most famous designer in the world.

Also

A RIPPING COMIC.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

IN SPITE OF OPPOSITION

DE VILLIERS

CROWDED AGAIN LAST NIGHT

NEW SHOW TO BOMBAY

DE VILLIERS

MOVING THEATRE

TO-NIGHT

6-30 sharp 9-45 sharp

THE TALK OF ALL BOMBAY

DE VILLIERS

THE GREATEST LIVING MAGICIAN
NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH HIM
EVER SEEN HERE

ASSISTED BY

THE PRETTIEST GIRLS ON ANY STAGE

MILLIE OSBERY — EVA RENEE
ROSA WITMAN — OLGA LYALL

HARRY JESSEL

London's popular light comedian.

A CLEVER SHOW.

SONG, DANCE, MUSIC, TELEPATHY, MYSTERY

ASTONISHING
AMAZING
DUMBFOUNDING

DE VILLIERS

MOVING THEATRE

DHOBI TALAO

TO-NIGHT

Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, Gallery : Indians only As. 8 and 4. Children under 10 half price except in As. 4 ; Non-coms', privates and sailors half price except in gallery.

Plan at Rose & Co., and at Moving Theatre, Dhobi Talao.

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 AND 9-45 P.M.

2 EPISODES THIS WEEK of the Wonder Serial

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

Your favourite CLEO BURKE, LIEUTENANT HOPE and the faithful "HOOK" BARNACLE, wish you all

GOOD-BYE

TO-DAY.

To-day is their last day of appearance in Bombay in

"THE SECRET OF THE SUBMARINE"

at the most popular theatre, the

WEST END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Don't fail to see them in the four shows to-day at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

Second instalment of

PATHE'S SUPER FEATURE SERIAL

"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"

featuring

MOLLIE KING — MOLLIE KING
MOLLIE KING — MOLLIE KING

One of the most charming and beautiful actresses on the Screen.

ALSO

LONESOME LUKE
PATHE'S GAZETTE

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.

PRICES—Special Private Boxes :—Rs. 8. Boxes Rs. 6. Balcony Rs. 1-8. Re. 1. As. 8, As. 4 and As. 2.

"ALWAY'S A GOOD SHOW."

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan 16th.

		Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of Exc Indian		—
" Imports		5,000
Std. American spot trading value		23.55+5
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sacs Garidis		30.55 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar 31.31—14 / May 30.95—16 / July 30.60—17	
New Orleans 10 a.m	March 29.91—91 / May 29.49—47	

SPARING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	23 74—2
March	23.29—1
May	22.52—3

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan	22.36
Jan.-Feb.	21.58
Feb.-Mar.	22.17
March-April	22.08 +5
April-May	22.60
May-June.	21.92
June-July.	21.84

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 16th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's prices.
January	23.06—12
February	23.44—13
March	23.12—14
April	22.95—16
May	22.75—17

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's prices.
Jan	22.28
Jan.-Feb	22.16
Feb.-Mar.	22.07
March-April	21.98 —5
April-May	21.90
May-June	21.82
June July.	21.74

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 16th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's closing.
Jan	20.50+5
March	20.90—20
May	20.60—20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan 16th.

M.G. Bengal Good		17.85
" " Fully Good		17.30
" " Fine		16.95
No. 1 Oomra Good		19.31
" " Fully Good		19.13
" " Fine.		19.07
Broach Good		21.84
" Fully Good		22.12
" Fine		22.20
Sohids Good		17.55
" Fully Good		17.30
" Fine		16.05

(Unchanged.)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan 14th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" to Continent..	6,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

New York, Jan 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
Futures at New York Mar.	31.23—13
" " May	30.98— 8
" " July	30.55—14
Spot Cotton at New York	Unchgd. 32.60
" at New Orleans	31.75—21
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	30.15—21
" " May	29.83—23

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 15th

Bar Silver Spot	47 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet—Less Enquiry—More offering.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s.	4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3/4
" " 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3 5/8
Jonsols 3½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 5½ %	46½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	55½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. on London at Paris	Francs 27.18

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 15th

5½ % 1925—1928	98½
4½ % 1925—1945	99½
5% New	93 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, Jan 15th

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Dec.-Jan. Inactive	600
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan. Inactive	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£119½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGARS.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January Sellers	17/4½
Fine White Java O. & F Calcutta January Sellers	20/4½

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb Value	2/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar. Very Dull	2/5½

SKINS.

London, Jan. 15th.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day with active demand.

Sheep skins :—
Madras Prime 24d dearer.
" Medium
" Ordinary 6 to 12d dearer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

JAN. 17.

The nominal quotations this morning for Good Broach were Rs. 594 Exchange and Rs. 596 Association. The Marwadi bazaar opened steadier at Rs. 597 for Good Broach (Exchange) and kept about this price for some time, subsequently advancing to Rs. 599. At Colaba business was reported at Rs. 599 Exchange and closing bazaar rates were as under, the tone being easier.

Ready Cotton is very steady. There has been a good demand by exporters and mills, particularly for high class and stapled cotton.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	596
Fine Wagra Hingangat	—	January	658
" Nagpur Kamps	—	"	655
" Khamgaon Akola	—	"	607
" Dhandelah	—	"	578
" Muthia	—	"	566
" Bengal	—	"	538
Fully Good Bengal	—	"	487

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 17TH JANUARY 1918

Growths	Fine	F G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	538	495		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab	5'8			"
M.G. Wardha	660			"
M. G. Nagpore	660			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	605			"
M.G. Khandelah	590			"
M.G. Muthia	575			"
M.G. Broach	620	569	538	1-28 April.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 16th January :—

Cotton	11,885 bales
Wheat	14,831 cwts
Linseed	14,632 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	17 "
Gingellyseed	328 "
Poppyseed	212 "
Groundnuts	3,110 "
Castorseed	2,980 "
Rice	21,574 "
Myrabollams	2,524 "
Cottonseed	8,421 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	8 536 "
Jowar	224 "
Maize	292 "
Barley	4,515 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 17th Jan., 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	545	505	490	Ready
	543	501		1/25th Jan. 18
Seinde-Punjab (M.G.)	510	510		Ready & 1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	593	570		Ready & 1/25th Jan. 18
	590			1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg	620	600		Ready
Karanja (M.G)	608			1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum	640	620		Ready
Poolgaum(M.G)				
Nagpore	660	640		Ready &
Kamptee(M.G.)				1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	660	640		Ready & 1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)			601	1/25th Jan. 18
Mathia (M.G.)	575	535		Ready
	565			1/25th Jan. 18

BULLION.

The silver market was steady.
Bar Gold 28-12.
Sovereign 17-7-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 100-14.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 101-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 months' sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 months' Sight France Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs 215½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs 313½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 days Sight Japan Rs 143½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 98.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1920-1922, 99-12-0.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 69½.
4½ Port Trust Bond long-dated due 1936, 88.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond long-dated 79.
4 per cent Municipal long-dated 78½.
4 per cent Municipal short-dated 90.
4 per cent Bombay City Improvement Trust long-dated 78.
5 per cent Municipal Tanna 93.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
As it was the last day for the January Settlement there were no transactions in both the Old and New Markets.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.		A Stock on 30th Nov. 1917.	B Imports during Dec. 1917.	C Stock on 31st Dec. 1917.	D Approximate total deliveries during Dec. 1917.	E Increase or Decrease of Col. D as compared with previous month.	F Actual deliveries from Port Trust & Importers' Godowns.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st Dec. 1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	30,707	Figures not available.	29,344	Figures not available	—1,363	7,836	21,401	40,554	63,027	42,794	26,885
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	23,494		20,436		—3,058	4,472	28,744	39,538	106767	71,675	36,756
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods ..	Bales.	1,178		949		—229	288	516	360	1,077	881	647
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods ..	Cases.	1,585		1,292		—293	309	1,029	1,057	2,644	3,020	2,232
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns ..	Packages.	3,33:		2,858		—500	1,110	6,653	5,924	10,517	7,548	7,976
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns ..	Packages.	2,00.		1,823		—167	410	3,223	3,059	1,426	2,578	2,724
(7) Copper—Braziers .	Tons.	949		874		—75	75	2,156	3,571	4,417	2,093	811
(8) Yellow Metal—Braziers	Tons.	204		139		—15	15	704	1,546	3,214	1,831	683

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom (Column C). It should be noted however that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures therefore, while working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 29,

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £702,325, as compared with last week's return.

New York announces that gold to the value of $500,000 has been engaged for shipment to Chile.

The Department of Commerce, U. S. A., announced on November 28th that $348,969,000 worth of gold had been exported this year. The enormous increase has been absorbed largely by Japan, which took $155,468,000, while Spain took $99,237,000.

CURRENCY.

An advance specimen of the One Rupee Note has been received in India from the India Office. The note measures five inches by three and a half inches, and has an engraving of the head of the King-Emperor in the left hand top corner, similar to that on the silver rupee. There is a pink medallion in the centre of the note, across which the phrase "One Rupee" is printed, whilst the numeral —1— is printed in opposite corners so as to facilitate counting.

The Indian Mints have been engaged in turning out munitions for the Supply and Transport Corps, etc.; the advantage therefore of lessening their duties, by the issue of small notes instead of coins, is obvious. Notwithstanding their special munition activities, the Mints turned out in 1916-17 Rs. 207,737,326 in silver coin, as against Rs. 16,202,199 in the previous year.

SILVER.

The market continues quiet, and the price seems little disposed to move. It remained at 42 15/16d. until the 26th instant, when a fall took place of 3/16d.

The Shanghai exchange has risen, although the price of silver has fallen. Notwithstanding an apparent profit in sending silver from San Francisco to China, shipments are not reported.

As will be seen below, the silver holding of the Indian Treasury is on the decline, whilst that of gold is increasing.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation :—11,415, November 7; 11,381, November 15; 11,440, November 22.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion :—2,836, November 7; 2,706, November 15; 2,643, November 22.

Gold coin and bullion in India :—2,238, November 7; 2,345, November 15; 2,418, November 22.

Gold out of India :—193, November 7; 195, November 15; 231, November 22.

The stock in Bombay on November 27th consisted of 3,700 bars, the same as held on the 20th instant.

The stock in Shanghai on November 24th consisted of about 23,900,000 ounces in sycee and 14,400,000 dollars as compared with about 23,300,000 ounces in sycee and 14,500,000 dollars on the 19th instant. Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std. :—

November 23—42 15/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 24—42 15/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 26—42 3/4d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 27—42 3/4d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 28—42 3/4d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 29—42 3/4d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average—42.812.

Bank Rate—5 per cent.

Bar gold p. oz. std.—77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 3/16d. below that fixed a week ago.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 12th Jan. 1918.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 12th Jan. 1918.		
G.I.P. Rly	24,28,000	3,10,24,127
A.D.C. Rly	85,300	8,66,467
B.K. Rly	4,000	51,434
C.B. Rly	4,000	72,438
Total	24,92,700	3,20,64,864
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 12th Jan. 1917.		
G.I.P. Rly	15,45,800	2,92,58,633
A.D.C. Rly	41,500	8,17,701
B.K. Rly	2,953	44,282
C.B Rly	5,225	81,125
Total	15,95,583	2,92,31,801
Inc. G.I.P. Rly	+8,82,701	+27,85,494
or A.D.C. Rly	+13,794	+48,696
Dec. B.K. Rly	+47	+7,152
C.B. Rly	—425	—5,689

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 12th Jan. 1918	16,900	1,96,398
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 12th Jan. 1917	15,856	1,96,877
Increase or Decrease	+1,044	+521

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 12th Jan. 1918	2,000	22,738
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 12th Jan. 1917.	785	14,508
Increase or Decrease	+1,215	+8,230

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th Nov. 1917.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the day ended 15th Jan. 1918 :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50 lakhs,	
" Paid up	25,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	3,89,34,000
Sundries	7,12,000
Total Rs:	4,33,06,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	65,03,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	1,06,47,000
Bills Discounted	85,57,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	24,000
Sundries	6,10,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Exchequer Bonds, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	1,67,60,000
Total Rs.	4,33,06,000

BANK'S RESULT FOR 1917.

The net profit of the Bank for the year 1917 amounts to Rs. 3,12,494-11-3 including the sum of Rs. 21,114-13-9 brought forward from last year's balance :—

	Rs. as. p.
From this sum an ad-interim Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum was paid for six months ended 30th June, 1917	52,500 0 0
The Directors have transferred to Reserve Fund	1,40,000 0 0
	1,92,500 0 0
The Directors now propose :—	
To pay a Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum free Income-Tax to Old Shareholders for the half-year ended 31st December, 1917	60,000 0 0
Do. Do.	
To New Shareholders for the three months ended 31st December, 1917	30,000 0 0
To pay Bonus to Bank's Staff	9,500 0 0
To carry forward to next year's account	30,494 11 3
Total Rs.	3,12,494 11 3

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19.

Bombay Seventh Extra Meeting: First Race starts at 2-40 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: A New Comedy "Jerry Built" in aid of the East Indies Naval Fund under the distinguished Patronage of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and H. E. Rear Admiral Gaunt.

Garden Fete and Bazaar for the Benefit of the Girls' Friendly Society in the grounds of the Cama Hospital.

SUNDAY, Jan. 20.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Bahrain, Bushire, Koweit and Gwadur will be closed at the G. P. O. at 8 a.m.

MONDAY, January 21.

Balloting for the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

TUESDAY, January 22.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose's lecture, Royal Opera House.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

Empire Theatre: Special performance of the Navy League Film "It is for England" under the patronage of H. E. Rear Admiral E. F. A. Gaunt, C.B., C.M.G., at 10 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 25

Excelsior Theatre: A New Comedy "Jerry Built" in aid of the East Indies Naval Fund under the distinguished patronage of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and H. E. Rear Admiral Gaunt.

SUNDAY, Jan. 27.

Homeward Mail closes (G. P. O., 5 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-50 and 9-15 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Ali Baba—a Nonsensical version, Gaiety Theatre.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-50, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30, and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	18 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 53

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	5 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express	7 40	21 15

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary of the above school acknowledges receipt of contributions amounting to Rs. 3,60,101-15-0.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The debate with the Students' Brotherhood on 19th instant, will take place in the Union Hall, Chowpatty instead of the Prarthana Samaj Hall as announced.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata will give in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (2, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). "A short review of the lectures delivered at the last T. S. convention held at Calcutta." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

FIRST AID EXAMINATION.

The students of the "First Aid Class" organised by the secretary Mr. N. N. Patil and conducted by Dr. S. N. Navalkar will be examined by Dr. D. B. N. Dandekar, Corps Surgeon of the Brigade on Sunday the 20th January, 1918, at Dadar English School Hall, Dadar at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and two deaths occurred from plague yesterday Chukla reporting one attack and Market and Sion, one attack and one death each. Fourteen attacks and two deaths occurred from small-pox and three attacks and three deaths from cholera. The total number of deaths from all causes was 127 as against 93 on the corresponding day of last year and 83 of 1916.

UNKNOWN BEGGAR DIES IN HOSPITAL.

A Hindu, name unknown was found lying unconscious on the footpath near Chowpatti on Sunday last and was removed by the police to hospital. He had a coat and an old "dhoti" on, and a small note-book and a box of matches were found in his pocket but there was no money. Enquiries were made but no one could identify him. The man died in the hospital without regaining consciousness.

BURNT TO DEATH.

A motor car, belonging to Mr. Vithal Sayana, was being cleaned by his driver Shamrao Rajaram assisted by a cleaner named Atmaram Govind, in the garage at Bohra Cross Lane on Wednesday night, when the oil and petrol under the car suddenly burst into flames. Atmaram crawled out and escaped, but Shamrao could not get clear and his clothes caught fire. Shamrao eventually managed to get away but was severely burnt about the body and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died yesterday. The fire was put out by the Fire Brigade. The damage is estimated at Rs. 4,000.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, January 17.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. Chhaganlal Ghelabhai Mehta, District Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, has been extended by one month.

Lieutenant J. P. Davies, I.A.R.O.C., to be Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, vice Lieutenant Arthur L. Sharpies, Barrister-at-Law, transferred.

Major F. E. Wilson, I.M.S., was in charge of the medical duties of the Yerawda Central Prison from 1st October 1917 to 12th November 1917 in addition to his duties as Superintendent, Central Lunatic Asylum, Yerawda.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port of Bombay, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from the date of relief.

Mr. Govind Mahadev Pandit to do duty as Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Kalyandas Jayashighbai Desai, on relief by Mr. Pandit, to act as First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach.

Mr. Dattatraya Anant Idgunji to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Madhavlal Jhaveribal Yajnik.

Mr. Vaman Ramchandra Kulkarni to do duty as First Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik.

Mr. Raghunath Bhikaji Gogte, on relief, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana.

Mr. Manharlarka Magaram Bhatt to do duty as Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona.

Mr. Jyeshtaram Nanabhai Bhat to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Surat.

Mr. Chhotubhai Pitambardas Parekh to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Umreth.

Mr. Balkrishna Govind Phatak to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sholapur and Nowsari.

Mr. Vishnu Gangadhar Gupte to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar.

Mr. E. M. Hodgson, on reversion from special duty under the Indian Munitions Board, to be Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, vice Mr. D. A. Thomson.

Mr. D. A. Thomson to be Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge Sind Circle vice Mr. Gordon Duobiny proceeding on leave.

The Rev. H. Lloyd Armould, Senior Presidency Chaplain, to be Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, vice the Rev. J. G. Hill.

The Rev. T. W. M. Hamerton, Garrison Chaplain, to be Senior Presidency Chaplain, vice the Rev. H. Lloyd Arnould.

The Rev. J. L. C. Dart, Chaplain of Mahableshwar and Satara, to be Garrison Chaplain, vice the Rev. T. W. M. Hamerton.

The Rev. P. H. Loyd, Domestic Chaplain, to be Chaplain of Mahableshwar, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from his Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment, with effect from the 23rd November, 1917.

Baroda Artillery Volunteers—Lieutenant Alfred Ernest Markwick resigns his commission, Dated the 31st March, 1917.

G. I. P. Rly. Volunteer Rifle Corps. Lieutenant Cyril John Keelan resigns his commission. Dated the 31st March, 1917.

Sind Rifles.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel and to command the Corps.—Charles Stephen Anderson, V.D., dated 1st April, 1917; to be Majors.—Ramsay Hannay Young, dated 1st April, 1917; to be Captains.—Edward John Bolus, William Hardcastle Neilson, Henry Tristram Holland, Eustace Edward Gunter and Constantine Constantine Demetriadi, dated 1st April, 1917; to be Lieutenants.—Alfred Axon Leonard Flynn, Godfrey Noel Richards Morgan, Francis Guy Travers, Walter MacGregor Petrie and Fabian Evans Waite, dated 1st April, 1917; to be Second Lieutenants.—Alexander Walter Marshall, William Stanley Deane, Roger Davis Marshal and Stanley Barker, dated 1st April, 1917.

Aden Rifles.—To be Major and to command the Corps.—Harold Berridge, dated 1st April, 1917; to be Captains.—Thomas Williamson Mc. Carthan, dated 1st April, 1917; to be Lieutenants.—James Bell Gray and Henry Zora Everard, dated 1st April 1917; to be Second-Lieutenant.—Cyril Eric Leman, dated 1st April, 1917.

The services of Mr. T. S. Pipe, Executive Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department for special duty in connection with the improvement of forest communications in the Kanara District.

Mr. F. J. Von Bock is appointed Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, vice Mr. Pipe.

On return from Military duty, Mr. A. A. Musto, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Sukkur Barrage Project District, in Sind, relieving Mr. A. Nazareth, I.C.E., Executive Engineer.

Mr. T. A. Andrew, Executive Engineer, is appointed Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings).

Mr. A. Nazareth, Executive Engineer, is transferred to the Giza Canals District, vice Mr. Andrew and will act as Executive Engineer, Sukkur Barrage Project District, in addition to his own duties, until relieved of the latter charge by Mr. A. A. Musto, Executive Engineer.

Army Reserves.—Lieutenant P. T. Bowers, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while specially employed, Dated 25th May, 1917.

The services of the Reverend H. Mould are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

During the week ended 16th instant, standing crops were in good condition except for slight damage by frost in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, Thar Parkar and Nawab-shah districts. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress in parts of Sind and Deccan. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, West Khandesh, Dharwar and Kathiawar. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is suffering but cattle are in good condition. Supply of fodder for drinking and irrigation is sufficient. The prices of foodgrains are generally steady.

THEFT OF RING.

Miss Cowasji Jehangir of Nepean Sea Road reports to the police the theft of a diamond and ruby ring of the value of Rs. 175.

REPORTED HOUSE BREAKING.

Abdul Gani Abdul Razook, a serang of dock labourers, reports to the police that his room at the Dockyard Road, Mazagon, was broken into some time during the day on Wednesday and ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 15,516 stolen. The hasp on the door was found wrenched off the door, a cupboard forced open and its contents strewn about the room. A bundle containing notes of the value of Rs. 5,880 was found lying under the cupboard.

NEW-BORN CHILD STRANGLED TO DEATH.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday touching the death of a new-born male child, who was found lying in the latrines of the "dharamshala" at Madhav Bag. The body was found by a sweeper woman, who informed the police, who had the body removed to the mosque. A post-mortem examination by Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, showed six scratch marks on the neck such as might have been caused by finger nails. Death, in the doctor's opinion, was due to strangulation or throttling. The jury returned a verdict of death from strangulation and added that there was no evidence to show the parentage or as to who strangled the deceased.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

THIRD DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Two racing taking place mid-week when all offices and places of business were open the attendance suffered though to a small extent. Nevertheless, those that came witnessed an exciting finish in the principal race of the day, the Prince of Wales Plate. In other races although winners had to be hard ridden to go first past the post they won with a comfortable margin. The racing today was not without an incident.

In Lady-Ho Plate Blackmailer was first favourite at odds on, while both Whippoorwill and Bodenham had some following. The last named fell at the six-furlong post leaving Blackmailer to have a comfortable win.

In the Clyde Plate, Naresh and Lady Bunny were named for favouritism, but towards the end strong coming for Naresh he started a warm favourite.

In the race he finished a poor third although he had got off level with Lady Bunny.

The next race saw the favourite Sungrebe win, but his backers had an anxious spell of suspense as an objection was lodged against him by Tarquin's connection for boring. The objection was however promptly overruled.

In the Prince of Wales' Plate, Pantomime was made favourite at evens and Gibberish good second favourite at twos. Pantomime retired after leading four furlongs and Gibberish had to fight hard with Pastime, who coming from the ruck failed by a short head. In the next race the public were long to make up their mind which to back. Eventually Bright Bird was made the favourite and she won under the whip. The public lent solid support to Fire Finch and he won never giving his backers any anxiety.

Lady Betty so long owned by Mr. Landers was purchased by Thakur Sripad Singh of Lucknow just before the third race, but she ran in Mr. Lander's colours.

His Excellency the Governor was present all through.

Details are given below:—

THE TALLY-HO PLATE.—Distance 2 miles.

Mr. Cuningham's BLACKMAILER, 11-12, Clarke 1

Mr. Edward's WHIPPOORWILL, 10-11, Heron 2

Mr. Dovetil's PAT MALONE, 9-7, Morland. 3

Also Ran:—Monopoly 9-6 and Bodenham 10-8 (fell).

Betting:—6 to 4 on Blackmailer, 7 to 2 against Whippoorwill, 7 to 1 Monopoly, 10 to 1 Bodenham and 33 to 1 Pat Malone.

THE CLYDE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Mr. John Peter's LADY BUNNY, 8-10, Ruiz 1

Mr. Allia's STEPASIDE, 7-8, J. Flynn ... 2

Mr. Allan's NAELB, 9-10, W. Huxley 3

Also ran:—Per 7-2.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Naresh, 3 to 2 against Lady Bunny, 4 to 1 Stepaside and 10 to 1 Pier.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE. Division II. —Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Wilton Bartlett's SUNGREBE, 8-11, J. E. Flynn 1

Messrs. Donetil and Page's TARQUIN, 7-12, Harrison 2

Thakur Sripal Singh's TALCUM, 9-13, Ruiz 3

Mr. Cuningham's SUMURUN, 8-12, W. Huxley 4

Also ran:—The Limit 9-7, Lady Betty 8-0 and Clematis 6-13.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Sungrebe and Tarquin, 4 to 1 Talcum, 6 to 1 The Limit, 7 to 1 Sumurun, 12 to 1 Lady Betty and 30 to 1 Clematis.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Gooddass' GIBBERISH 7-0, J. Flynn 1

Mr. Thaddeus' PASTIME, 9-0, Ruiz 2

Mr. Hamet's ROSS LEE, 7-2, Moosandin 3

Mr. Lander's STAR OF INDIA, 7-4, McCowan 4

Also ran:—Pantomime II 8-4 and Evett 7-11.

Betting:—Evens Pantomime II, 3 to 1 Gibberish, 4 to 1 Pastime, 7 to 1 Evett, 10 to 1 Star of India and 15 to 1 Boss Lee.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Baug Mahomed's BRIGHT BIRD, 8-2, J. Flynn 1

Mr. Roy's LARIGOT, 8-0, Harrison 2

Mr. Peart's NANCY O'NEIL, 9-5, Ruiz ... 3

Mr. Galstaun's CASTLE VITE, 8-4, Buckley 4

Also ran:—Hapton 8-12, Spearproof 8-10, Gracefield 8-7, Miss Drake 8-5 and Short Skirt 8-4.

Betting:—7 to 2 against Nancy O'Neil and Castle Vite, 4 to 1 Spearproof, Gracefield and Bright Bird, 7 to 1 Miss Drake and Larigot, 8 to 1 Short Skirt and 20 to 1 Hapton.

THE HOWRAH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Gooddass' and Garda's FIRE FINCH, 8-12, W. Huxley 1

Mr. Thaddeus' SOSPELLO, 7-7, Buckley ... 2

Mr. Wilton Bartlett's BEDTIME, 8-5, Harrison 3

Mr. Galstaun's BISLEY, 7-2, Moosandin ... 4

Also ran:—Widgiewa 9-1, Vital 7-8, Verres 7-5, Colour Bay 7-6, and Ironprufe 7-1.

Betting:—2 to 1 Fire Finch, 3 to 1 Sospello, 4 to 1 Bedtime, 8 to 1 Verres, Colour Bay and Bisley, 12 to 1 Ironprufe, 15 to 1 Vital, and 25 to 1 Widgiewa.

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TO-MORROW'S RACES.

7TH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

First race starts at 2-40 p.m.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Paganini 9-12; Roi d'Ecosse 9-9; Tootsie 8-12; Forward III 8-8; Llangwitoe 8-8; Dorsingham 8-5; Summer Thyme 8-4; Black Walnut 8-3; Foolish Fancy 7-7; Vanity Box 7-5; Miss Rollestone 7-0; Ali Silk 6-12.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Cyanite 9-4; Carvatida 9-4; Joyous Gard 9-2; Mordentis 8-12; Manilla 8-11; Matchless Maud 8-8; Kiss III 8-7; Dorian 8-2; Lady Muriel 8-1; Bedspread 7-12; Margreen 7-11; Gladiator 7-10; Dunskey 7-8; Royal Band 7-6; Wavelet's Dupe 7-3.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Rueful 9-9; Comical Corner 9-4; Haven of Rest 9-4; Somali 9-4; King's Head 9-0; Memento 8-10; Drill Mistress 8-8; Lady James 8-7, Dyna 8-3; Glad Eggs 8-1; Motor Wrap 8-1; Partial Eclipse 8-0; Wise Thrush 7-5; Fine Trout 7-3; Airman 6-9.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Lord Rosebery 9-9; Manual 9-4; Arrow 9-4; Dhaidan 9-4; Nidi 8-8; Bayonet 8-7; Equator 8-5; Natal 8-4; Ruby Fish 8-3; Bill Bailey 8-1; Justice 8-1; The Knut 8-0; Garland 7-13; Sutch Pasha 7-12; Good Morning 7-10; Marinora 7-8; Mandil 7-6.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Division II. Distance 5 furlongs.

Adil 9-7; Outfit 9-4; Paradise 9-2; Quantity 9-2; Argonaut 9-1; Aladdin 8-8; Tit Bits 8-8; Boxer 8-8; ... Shatta 8-8; Harrington 8-7; Bhookhri 8-7; Financier 8-2; Britannia 8-2; Chatham 8-2; Warminster 8-1; Abdul Karim 8-1; Viking 8-0; Competition 7-13; Canada 7-11; Ever Ready 7-11; Reformer 7-10; Mid Air 7-10; Rajputana 7-10; Steadaway 7-8; Yarlet 7-8; Barlora 7-8; Salamat 7-6; Radium 7-4; Bhayrava 7-0.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Division I. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Istamboul 8-4; Vindictive 7-6; Argus 7-10; Amaiza 8-12; Arab Chief 8-12; Otherwise 8-12; New Era 8-8; Katoorbaba 8-12; Walter 8-8; Beadmaker 7-10; Early Bird 8-12; Half Time 8-0; Regin 8-0; Diamond King 8-12; Salvador 8-1; Red Mark 7-10; Kafoor 7-2; and Antarctic 7-2.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Amiry 8-4; Capital 7-6; Socrab 8-12; Silver Ray 8-0; Stayer 8-8; Robdan 8-12; All There 8-12; White Knight 8-0; Rockfeller 8-0; Avenge 8-0; Cock Crow 8-12; Resident 8-8; Black Beauty 8-12; Last Day 7-6; Dictate 8-8; National 8-4; Ashanti Gold 8-0; and Bowery 8-0.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Division III. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Marauder 8-0; Vasco 7-2; Amusement 7-10; Guisiani 8-1; Durman 7-10; Hamilton 8-4; Excellent 8-0; Armourer 8-4; Shahavaz 8-4; Priceless 8-8; Rising Sun 7-2; Chrysanthemum 8-8; Counter Mark 8-4; Retreat 8-4; Talisman 8-8; All Joy 8-4; Zagani 8-4 and Rare Find 8-4.

W. I. T. C. TOTALISATOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—From some talk on the Tote Dividend subject which has reached my ears, I gather that a pronouncement on the particular case quoted by your Racing Correspondent is generally expected from the W. I. Turf Club authorities themselves—and I would therefore suggest that, in the interests of your readers, you would address an enquiry to them yourself.

There may be a blunder in my method of calculating the returns, but I am assured that it is at all events nearer to being a common sense one than that adopted by your Racing Correspondent.—Yours, etc.,

"RUEFUL PHILANTHROPIST."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—May I point out that both your correspondents are incorrect in their method of calculating the dividends payable on the dead heat between Nawabzada and Collingwood. The correct way is to deduct half the money invested on the dead heaters and divide the difference. By referring to the dead heat between Peacemaker and Section in the Moderate Plate run on the 5th September 1917 at Poona it will be seen that the Turf Club custom is to deduct only half the money invested, although even in that instance the backers of Section received 8 annas less for each ticket. Regarding the error of Rs. 4,160 this was I understand acknowledged by the Club authorities and the amount was distributed in charity.—Yours, etc.

SIMPLEX.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA HANDICAP TOURNAMENTS.

LADIES DOUBLES.

—15-4	Mrs. Kidd	Bye.
	Mrs. Reynolds	
—30	Mrs. England	
	Mrs. Philby	
+15	Mrs. Moberley	
	Mrs. C. Sideman	
—3 6	Mrs. Anstey	
	Mrs. Bonner	
+15-1	Mrs. Houston	
	Mrs. Reid	
Scr.	Mrs. Bussey	Bye.
	Miss Powell	

1st and 2nd Rounds by 25th Jan.
Final ,, by 29th Jan.

VETERANS DOUBLES.

	Gen. St. John	
—5 6	and	Bye.
	Major Blair	
	L. Barraclough	
—3 6	L. Blunt	Bye.
	W. Reid	
+15	H. R. Greaves	Bye.
	H. G. Rushton	
+3 6	R. V. Symons	
	H. Holmes	
—1 6	J. E. Jenkins	
	J. C. Ker	
—5 6	J. E. C. Jukes	
	J. P. Orr	
+4 6	J. Murat	
	Col. Stratton	
+3/6	A. P. Goldney	Bye.
	Commander Taylor	
+4/6	Capt. Hickman	Bye.
	Rev. R. M. Gray	
+15-4	F. G. Clark	Bye.

1st and 2nd Rounds to be played by 25th Jan.
Sem Final ,, 28th Jan.
Final ,, 30th Jan.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest has been raised by one per cent. and now stands at seven per cent.

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Correspondence strictly confidential.

The HEALTH HOME, Santa, Bengal.

Please mention this paper when writing to us.

DR. SIR J. C. BOSE IN BOMBAY.

APPEAL FOR DONATIONS.

As already announced, Sir Jagadish Bose is coming to Bombay, to secure the support of the public of Bombay for his Research Institute, which was formally opened in Calcutta on November 30th last.

Donations are therefore invited from the citizens of Bombay, so that Dr. Bose's mission on behalf of the great national institution which he has inaugurated may be a success.

A series of two lectures will be delivered by Sir J. C. Bose on the 23nd and 24th instant, at the Royal Opera House at 6 p.m. Donors will be allotted seats in order of subscriptions received either for the 22nd or the 24th., as follows: Every donor of Rs. 100 or a multiple of Rs. 100 will be allotted a seat or seats in the stalls or in the first row of the Dress circle; donors of large amounts can if they choose have a box; donors of Rs. 50 and above but under Rs. 100 in the Dress Circle; of Rs. 5 in the gallery which cannot be reserved. All donations to be remitted to

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BOMBAY'S HOUSING PROBLEMS.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S SCHEMES.

RECORD DEMAND FOR LAND.

In the course of the administration report of the Bombay City Improvement Trust for the year ending 31st March, 1917, which has just been issued, it is stated that the year was the eighteenth complete year of the Trust's existence and the second complete year passed under war conditions. The prolongation of the war forced the Trust to continue their policy of the utmost possible retrenchment in capital expenditure, but on the other hand it was no doubt due largely to the accumulation of war profits in Bombay that the demand for the Trust's land reached an unusually high pitch with the result that all previous records were beaten in the matter of number and value of plots disposed of. The total area disposed of fell below that of 1913-14 and 1915-16, but was well above the average. The last item in the Trust's programme for indirect attack on the slums having been provided for by the issue of Government Resolution of 12th April 1916 sanctioning the two schemes or widening Parel Road to 120' and so completing the main avenue through the Island, the Trust gave much attention in the year to the question how and when to commence the direct attack on the slums. The Health Officer whose advice was sought has sent in a list of 22 slum areas covering 588 acres containing a population estimated at 1,71,000 and property assessed at over Rs. 42 lakhs for which he wants the Trust to prepare improvement schemes. The problem how to set about this enormous task is a very difficult one and in spite of prolonged consideration the matter has not yet emerged from the stage of discussion. The main feature of the year in the executive line was the progress made in the development of the Trust's estates in the north of the Island the outcome of which is now apparent in the shape of a demand which has already come near outstripping the supply of developed plots.

No new scheme was added to the Trust programme during 1916-17. Scheme No. 43, Parel Road, Central Section and Scheme No. 47, Parel Road, Northern Section were sanctioned in April and declared in May 1916. Acquisition proceedings were started during the year. The effect of these schemes will be to complete the main avenue 8 miles long from the Fort to the extreme north of the Island. In these two sections the road which now varies from 65' to 80' in breadth will be widened to 120'—a carriage way of 80' and 2 footpaths each 20' broad. Scheme No. 49 for the reclamation of a tiny section of the foreshore at Nowgan Sea Road was sanctioned in July, and completed in December 1916. In the Spring Mills Scheme (No. 49) for housing the mill employees 5 out of the 8 blocks were under construction in 1916-17: two of them were completed by the end of the year and have since been occupied.

REHOUSING AND HOUSING.

The number of vacant tenements in the Trust's acquired houses and chawls was 1,574 at the beginning and 937 at the end of the year. The 77 buildings demolished on the Trust estate during the year contained 1,049 tenements including 734 of one room each. In accordance with the practice of the last six years no tenant was dishoused until a vacant tenement had been offered to him in the Trust's acquired buildings at the same rent as he had hitherto paid or less. About half of the dishoused refused these offers, preferring to take rooms in houses which are not liable to be demolished in the next few years as the Trust acquired houses are. The occupants of 394 tenements were transferred to vacant tenements in Trust acquired buildings and those of the remaining 655 tenements sought new accommodation outside the Trust Estate. On the other hand the new residential accommodation made available for the City population in the Trust estate during the year (neglecting shops and other non-residential quarters) amounted to 1,208 tenements viz., in lessees' houses 514, in police chawls 260, in Spring Mill chawls 126, in Trust Chinchbunder chawls 308. Total, 1,208.

So the longstanding balance against the Trust in the way of excess of tenements demolished over new tenements provided on Trust's estates reduced by (1,208—1,049) or to 159 and now stands at 8,333 as shown below:—Tenements demolished to date 22,436, tenements provided in Trust's chawls 4,750, tenements provided in semi-permanent camps 953, tenements provided in police chawls 1,167, tenants provided Board's Lessees' Buildings 7,238. Balance against the Trust 8,333.

Out of the total 3,69,000 square yards added to floor areas in the whole City in the last 3 years, an area of 1,00,000 square yards was provided on the Trust Estates.

RENTALS.

Both in number and value the plots disposed of during the year exceeded those disposed of in the two previous years together. The number was again a record and in point of value the total far exceeded that of any previous year. The total area fell below that of 1915-16 and 1913-14 but was well above the average. In the 5 estates in which there were the largest transactions the value per square yard of the land disposed of was as follows:—

	Max.	Min.	Average.
Princess Street	Rs. 180	120	144
Sandhurst Road	Rs. 264	27	74
Gamdevi	Rs. 25	18	20
Dadar-Matunga	Rs. 10	8	13
Lalbaugh & Sneoribaugh	Rs. 30	25	27

There were 560 acquired buildings in charge of the Trust at the commencement of the year, and 53 were acquired during the year; out of the total of 913; 77 were demolished during the year. At the end of the year the Trust had 836 such buildings containing 9,228 tenements of the aggregate gross annual rent of Rs. 11,31,516. The rents realized from acquired buildings in 1916-17 aggregated Rs. 9,59,042. The total temporary revenue realized during the year was Rs. 12,50,547 which compares with the corresponding figures of the previous two years as under, which was Rs. 10,26,350 in 1914-15, and Rs. 10,93,869 in 1915-16. The increase in rents realised from acquired buildings in spite of the fact that the number demolished in the year (77) exceeded the number acquired (53) is due to the fact that the latter being mostly in Sydenham Road Scheme and some in Central Parel Road Scheme, commanded far higher rents (Rs. 11,010 gross per month) than those (Rs. 5,905 gross per month) of the former which were mostly poor houses in Nowroji Hill and houses on sites required for permanent leasing in Sandhurst Road Estate.

FINANCE.

The greater portion of the 1914 loan was raised in 1915-16 and this with the 25 lakhs loan raised in January, 1916, and the curtailment of capital expenditure under the orders of Government left a large opening balance of nearly Rs. 60 lakhs for 1916-17; so no loan was required during that year. The Trust's total borrowings up to date stand at Rs. 568 lakhs (face value) involving interest and sinking fund charges of Rs. 25.71 lakhs per annum on net receipts of Rs. 560 lakhs (allowing for premia and discount in different years). These charges have always been regularly and punctually paid. The average charges come to 4.59 per cent. on net receipts, the average rate of loans to date being Rs. 98-9-5.

By the end of 1916-17, the Board had raised Rs. 568 lakhs by loans, and their total capital receipts including 54 lakhs received from Government (50 lakhs in 1911 and 4 lakhs in 1913), amounted to Rs. 675 lakhs, out of which they have spent Rs. 42 lakhs on the improvement of Government and municipal lands temporarily vested in them, Rs. 624 lakhs on their own acquired estates and Rs 3 lakhs on their office building. The Trust raise capital for their operations mainly by public loans on 4 per cent. debentures of 60 years' currency, and the general account depicts the struggle between the interest and sinking fund charges on those loans and the net revenue from the temporarily vested and the acquired estates in which capital has been sunk. The charges increase steadily from year to year with the annual borrowings, and the net revenue from each estate gradually increases until the estate is fully developed. In the early stages of development interest and sinking fund charges naturally expand faster than revenue. For the last fourteen years the annual net revenue from the estates has always fallen short of the annual interest and sinking fund charges: but this shortage has hitherto been more than counterbalanced by the annual municipal contribution, so that the Trust have not had to exercise the power given to them by section 79 (2) of the Act to draw on their capital debt to make good the annual deficits. Net revenue from Trust estates has increased from 9.8 in 1909-10 to 24.8 lakhs in 1916-17, and it is a matter for congratulation that it has increased much faster than the interest and sinking fund charges. The Trust's consequent surpluses since 1909-10 have under the amended Act been utilized towards capital expenditure, thereby reducing borrowing.

SLUM IMPROVEMENT.

The question of amending section 49 is still under the consideration of the Board. In accordance with the Board's instructions of 9th November, 1915, the Trust Solicitors prepared in May, 1916, for the Board's consideration a draft amendment of the Trust Act giving the Trust powers similar to those exercised by Local Authorities in England under the Housing of the Working Classes Act,—(a) to acquire obstructive parts of buildings without having to acquire the whole and (b) to levy betterment charges on owners of properties benefited by the removal of such obstructive buildings. This draft was considered by the Board at three meetings and referred to a Special Committee for report. This Committee held 7 meetings and submitted a revised draft to the Board for consideration. The revised draft has been considered at several meetings of the Board, but a final decision has not yet been reached.

POONA TOWN-PLANNING.

The Bhamburda-Yerandavana Townplanning scheme for the extension of Poona City on its western side is almost complete. Its main object is to improve the growth of the city by providing necessary facilities and effectively preventing the recurrence of mistakes. It is now proposed to organise series of meetings as detailed below.

Tuesday 19th January, 1918—*Subject*: "Bhamburda-Yerandaona Townplanning Scheme—General description with estimates of cost of alternative proposals." 6 to 7 p.m. —Lecture; 7 to 8 p.m.—Discussion.

Wednesday 30th January, 1918—*Subject*. "Financial aspect of the townplanning schemes: Liability of the land-owners: Regulations dealing with the recovery of contribution." 6 to 7 p.m. Lecture; 7 to 8 p.m., Discussion.

Thursday 31st January, 1918—*Subject*: "Regulations dealing with Roads and streets and open spaces (public as well as private). Density of population, and character of buildings." 6 to 7 p.m., Lecture; 7 to 8 p.m., Discussion.

Friday 1st February, 1918—*Subject*: "Regulations dealing with Buildings and their sanitary arrangements, the Local Tribunal of appeal, and other miscellaneous matters. Concluding Remarks." 6 to 7 p.m. Lecture's 7 to 8 p.m., Discussion.

The place of meetings will be notified hereafter. For the convenience of the people, it is decided to place the important papers relating to the subject at the Native General Library, Bhamburda Village Chawdi, and the municipal office from Thursday the 24th instant. This will enable people interested in the scheme or the subject to study the same beforehand. The meetings are open to all.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE ITS QUALITY

The Water-Supply Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have submitted a report with reference to the Commissioner's proposal to have a special investigation of the Bombay water supply carried out by Lieut.-Col. Clemesha, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and to obtain his opinion as to the reasons for the results obtained on bacteriological analysis and as to the measures which ought to be adopted to improve the quality of the water where it was unsatisfactory. Col. Clemesha accordingly made his report and the Committee find that almost all of Col. Clemesha's proposals for the improvement of the water supply have already been approved by the Corporation, and that the only material difference of opinion between the municipal executive officers and Col. Clemesha is in respect of the measures necessary in connection with the Tansa water supply.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

The committee concur in the Commissioner's opinion that for the present attention should be concentrated on matters in regard to which there is no divergence of opinion in order that improvements which are clearly necessary may be carried out as early as possible. These include the following works:—

	Rs
Tulsi,—New mechanical fitters	3,70,000
Vehar.— Do. at Vehar ..	2,70,000
Do. at Bhandarwada .	4,80,000
Addition reservoir capacity	2,60,000
Improving catchment area	1,50,000
Tansa.—Ghatkoper reservoir less amount already paid for land, 14,60,000—1,02,455 say	13,60,000
Improvement of catchment area	4,00,000
Malabar Hill Reservoir—Improvement of reservoir capacity, and completing re-roofing now in progess, etc., work chargeable to revenue say	1,80,000
Rs.	34,00,000

The works in connection with the Ghatkoper Reservoir, the catchment area of the Tansa Lake and the Malabar Hill Reservoir have already been sanctioned by the Corporation and are now in progress. As regards the proposals for the installation of mechanical fitters for the filtration of the whole of Tulsi and Vehar water supply and the consequent conversion of the old sand filters at Bhandarwada into additional reservoir capacity the committee after carefully considering the matter in consultation with the Commissioner and the Hydraulic Engineer recommended that in the first instance approval be given to the installation of mechanical filters for filtering the whole of Tulsi water only. The cost of this work is estimated at Rs. 3 lakhs. The proposals for the installation of mechanical filters for filtering the whole of Vehar water supply may be brought forward by the Commissioner again for consideration after practical experience has been gained of the working and efficiency of the mechanical filters to be installed for filtering the Tulsi water.

The Committee add that they have requested the Commissioner to arrange, if practicable, for analytical and bacteriological examinations of the Tansa water as found in the Lake and as found at intervals of one mile on the duct line, being made from time to time for one year and to place the results of the examinations before the Committee. When these particulars are received, the committee will be in a better position to consider whether it is necessary to take any measures for the improvement of the condition of Tansa water.

RECONSTITUTION OF MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

A Bombay Government notification directs that, on and after the 1st June 1918, the Municipalities of Mehmadabad, Mahudha and Dakor shall each consist of twelve councillors, inclusive of the President, of whom six shall be elected and the remainder nominated, and that of the nominated councillors three may be salaried servants of Government.

RAJKOT AS MATRICULATION CENTRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a matter of great satisfaction that the public of Rajkot in a crowded meeting have strongly protested against cancelling Rajkot as a University Centre for the Matriculation examination, and that a committee of influential persons has been appointed to move the Syndicate again to make Rajkot a University Centre. His Highness the Thakoresaheb of Rajkot has also announced his desire to give Rs. 500 annually towards the expenses for the next five years and to give every other facility that the State can afford if the Syndicate of the Bombay University is prepared to continue Rajkot as a Matric Centre. Hence an increase in the examination fees, undesirable as it was, will not be necessary. Sir, you have rightly hinted that "the University is not a commercial institution and the monetary loss, if any, should certainly be a secondary consideration compared to the convenience of the students." It will be much better if the Committee tries to collect funds in order to have an annual income in a permanent shape to meet the expenses. The states in Kathiawar will cheerfully respond to their appeal. Let us hope that the Syndicate will give respect to the feelings of the public.

Thanking you again for the valuable assistance you have rendered.—Yours, etc.,

NAVALCHAND T. SHAH.

Medows Street,
Bombay, Jan. 16.

CORRECTION.

With reference to the message from a correspondent which appeared in our issue of yesterday stating that Mr. K. N. Ramaiddha Iyer had been appointed Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, we are informed that no such appointment has been made in the Bombay Port Trust. The appointment in question is understood to refer to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

NATIONAL REGENERATION & CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. G. K. Deodhar of the Servants of India Society, delivered on Sunday a public lecture in the Municipal Hall at Baramati on "National Regeneration and Co-operative Movement." The meeting was largely attended, and among the audience were leading pleaders, merchants, Municipal councillors and local officials. Mr. Deodhar laid great stress on the economic improvement of the agricultural classes that formed the bulk of the population. He indicated the directions of work and the great possibilities of improvement by the application of co-operative methods in the life of the people and mentioned by way of illustration the work achieved by great organisations called the Agricultural Organisation Society brought into existence in countries like Denmark, England, Ireland, France, and so forth. Speaking of the scope and ideals of the co-operative movement, he said that though at the present stage the movement is largely engaged in the financial part of the work, it has not lost sight of the higher aspects of effecting social and moral advancement of the people and rousing democratic instincts and cultivating true public spirit and practical sagacity.

The lecturer showed how the wider spread of the co-operative movement was sure steadily to build up those solid foundations of public spirit, character, capacity and organized effort which help largely the process of regeneration of a nation. He lastly appealed to the audience to bear in mind the highly patriotic character of the co-operative work, because on the educated countrymen considerably rested the responsibility of national regeneration and also the duty to take up the work vigorously and help the promotion of the co-operative movement.

Mr. Deodhar spent four days at Baramati in seeing the working of the co-operative societies and their Unions and the Branch of the Bank at Baramati and Malegaon and visited one or two villages. co-operative Societies and inquired into the question affecting the improvement of the people. He inspected the non-credit development of the movement on this side by visiting the sugarcane crusher, co-operative store at Malegaon and the weaver's shop at Baramati. Before leaving he discussed with the leaders of the place the possibilities of developing the social and educational side of the co-operative work so as to impress effectively the co-operative ideals of the movement upon the minds of the pepole.

NEED FOR SOCIAL SERVICE IN AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There has been a slight awakening in Ahmedabad recently during the last month. Under certain circumstances the warpers were inspired to strike work in the mills by demanding higher wages. It is well known that the warpers play a very important part in the Textile Industry though their number is comparatively very small. Receiving sufficient impetus from some leaders, a wholesale strike was pronounced in every mill. This step may be considered a welcome one in the interest of the social service, but the spirit with which it is taken is invariably detrimental to either side owing to a feeling of embitterment taking ground between Capital and Labour. Service, so far as I understand, does not purely mean strike or ill will among society. If one fraction of society is interested at the cost of the other it is what we call "Robbing Peter to pay Paul." Similarly the strike has caused a lot of inconvenience to the mill agents, some of whom have sustained heavy material losses. If this is the case the cause of social service is ill served. There can be no two opinions on the fact that the present condition of the mill hands cannot but excite pity. These poor souls are labouring from sunrise to sunset and notwithstanding this amount of work we see that their plight is extremely pitiable. The filthiest houses are left to their lot where there is hardly a gleam of open day light or a healthy draught of pure air to be found. They live upon coarse bread, lie on the dirtiest tattered rags and put on such torn and uncouth clothes as would hardly be sufficient to cover the body. There is no wonder if plague, cholera and such other epidemics work havoc upon society at large. I may therefore humbly suggest that here lies a fair field for social service. People are dying for want of food and clothing. Innumerable youths are suffering from a miserable existence for want of intellectual culture and proper development of life. A social servant therefore leaving aside points of minor importance ought to direct his or her immediate attention to the most primary and urgent needs. If the present condition of all the mill-hands is improved by supplying them with well-ventilated and healthy homes, corn and clothes at their very doors within the mill premises at the actual cost price, starting primary and industrial schools and libraries and offering them free medical aid, I think, the degenerating element of society can be regenerated in the best way possible.

From my personal touch with some of the Mill Agents, I am led to believe that they see such measures necessary in the interest of capital accruing from efficiency of labour, but they are badly in want of soundly devoted and intelligent social servants to guide them rightly on the path. It is therefore my earnest appeal to the enthusiastic band of social servants in Ahmedabad, private as well as public, to direct all their force to the amelioration of the present sad condition of thousands of mill hands working under chaotic conditions. They should move in such a direction as would create more mutual harmony between Capital and Labour without undue sufferance to either on the basis of moral justice, democratic rights and smooth working of the whole society in general.—Yours etc.,

N. G. THAKER.

Shahibag, Ahmedabad,
January 15, 1918.

"BRITISH CAPITAL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have done well in making a timely protest against the spurious cry raised by some of the Anglo-Indian Associations of British capital and interests being jeopardised by the grant of responsible self-government to India. The terrible economic drain to which India had been subjected by the East India Company and even under the Crown, the systematic and oppressive methods adopted to crush its flourishing industry, and the heavy land-tax which reduced a prosperous land into a poverty stricken country are facts which have been repeatedly proved by writers like Romesh Chunder Dutt and admitted by sympathetic rulers like Sir Thomas Munro and others. Indeed for some time India was bled white for the sake of the increasing prosperity of England. As you have shown in your article India has ungrudgingly paid for the blessings of British rule. But there is one misapprehension with regard to Indian Debt which must be cleared up. In this connection I cannot do better than quote an extract from Romesh Dutt's preface to "India in the Victorian Age" (pp XIV-XV-XVI).

"The total Land Revenue of India was 17½ millions in 100—01. The total Home charges in the same year came to 17 millions. It will be seen, therefore, that an amount equal to all that is raised from the soil, in all the provinces of India, is annually remitted out of the country as Home charges. An additional sum of several millions is sent in the form of private remittances by European officers, drawing their salaries from Indian Revenues, and this remittance increases as the employment of European officers increases in India.

"The 17 millions remitted as Home charges are spent in England as (1) interest payable on the Indian Debt; as (2) interest on railways; and (3) as civil and military charges. A small portion about a million, covers the cost of military and other stores supplied to India.

"A very popular error prevails in this country that the whole Indian Debt represents British capital sunk in the development of India. It is shown in the body of this volume that this is not the genesis of Public Debt of India. When the East India Company ceased to be rulers of India in 1858, they had piled up one Indian Debt of 70 millions. They had in the mean time drawn a tribute from India, financially an unjust tribute, exceeding 150 millions, not calculating interest. They had also charged India with the cost of Afghan wars, Chinese wars, and other wars outside India. Equitably, therefore, India owed nothing, at the close of the Company's rule; her Public Debt was a myth; there was a considerable balance of over a 100 millions in her favour out of the money that had been drawn from her.

"Within the first eighteen years of the Administration of the Crown the Public Debt of India was doubled. It amounted to about 140 millions in 1877, when the Queen became the Empress of India. This was largely owing to the cost of mutiny wars, over 40 millions sterling, which was thrown on the revenues of India. And India was made to pay a large contribution to the cost of the Abyssinian War of 1867.

"Between 1877 and 1900 the Public Debt rose from 139 millions to 224 millions. This was largely due to the construction of railways by Guaranteed Companies or by the State, beyond the pressing needs of India and beyond her resources. It was also largely due to the Afghan wars of 1878 and 1867. The history of the Indian Debt is a distressing record of financial unwisdom and injustice: and every impartial reader can reckon for himself how much of this Indian Debt is morally due from India."

At a time when England is making terrible sacrifices to vindicate justice and honour is it too much to expect Anglo-Indians to desist from making an exhibition of melancholy meanness in thwarting the legitimate aspirations of the people of India by this cry of imaginary dangers to British capital?—Yours, etc.,

"D."

Bombay, Jan. 15.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT GOTACAMUND CITIZEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

GOTACAMUND, Jan. 17.

The death occurred here yesterday afternoon of Mr. Charles Skinner Simpson. The deceased was the vice-president, honorary bench magistrate, secretary, Nilgiri War Fund, secretary, Friend in Need Society, treasurer, Nilgiri Library and secretary, Masonic Lodge. The deceased was public spirited and just before his illness worked heart and soul in "Our Day" celebrations. He leaves his wife, one daughter and two sons, one a captain in the I.M.S., and the other a Lieutenant in the Indian Army. The funeral this afternoon will be Masonic.

LATE PROF. A. W. THOMSON.

The death occurred on Tuesday, the 27th November, 1917, in Glasgow, of Mr. A. W. Thomson, a native of that city, who held important Engineering appointments in Japan and India. Dr. Thomson was born in 1851, and was educated in the Neilson School, Paisley. He was a distinguished student of the Glasgow University, where he attended the Engineering Classes under Professor Macquorn Rankine. He studied also under Lord Kelvin, and graduated B.Sc. in 1874. In 1878, he became Assistant Professor in the Engineering College, Tokio, a position which he held till 1881, and in the following year was appointed Professor of Engineering in the Agricultural College, Cirencester. Remaining there for five years, he subsequently went to India and took up the position of the Professor of Engineering in the College of Engineering of the Government of India, Poona, in 1890. He occupied that office for 19 years. Professor Thomson took the degree of Doctor of Science in Engineering at Glasgow University in 1901, and made some contributions to the literature of Engineering, and was associated in this connection with Professor Alexander of Tokio.—"Engineering."

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor received H. H. the Maharaja of Cutch at the Secretariat yesterday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital on Thursday afternoon.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has appointed Mr. W. A. Chambers, F.R.I.B.A., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Sir Frederick L. Sprott, resigned.

CATTLE MORTALITY.

ALARMING INCREASE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Reviewing the annual administration reports of the Bombay Veterinary College and the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, and of the Glanders and Farcy Department in Bombay for 1916-17, the Bombay Government in a resolution observe that the record of the administration of the Veterinary College exhibits normal and satisfactory progress. The growing demand for the services of veterinary graduates led to a further increase in the number of students which stood at 115 at the close of the year. There was again a slight fall in the general average percentage of passes but a marked improvement is observed in the number of students of the final year who were successful in the examination. The high percentage of students from the Bombay Presidency was maintained and it is a matter for satisfaction that, amongst the 41 new students admitted to the College during the year, are found three Marathas, four Lingayats and eight Mahomedans. The demand for admission to the hostel was very keen and the College Gymkhana continued to play an important part in the social life of the students. The Governor in Council is pleased to record his appreciation of the manner in which the staff of the College have, in addition to maintaining the efficiency of the College, continued to render valuable assistance to the military authorities in the treatment of animals found unfit for despatch to the theatres of war and in the veterinary supervision of ships carrying remounts. The Committee of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals generously continued to provide much of the necessary additional accommodation for animals under treatment.

INCREASED MORTALITY.

In the Presidency proper the record of mortality from contagious disease shows a rapid increase in the last few years. In 1913-14 the number of deaths recorded was 4,074. This rose to 9,378 in 1914-15. In the following year the figures were 16,294, while in the year under review the total mortality from contagious disease reached 25,800.

The toll taken by rinderpest amounted to 18,500 animals compared with 13,000 in the previous year. Mortality from haemorrhagic septicaemia was almost doubled, while black-quarter was fatal in over 1,000 cases compared with 1,000 in 1915-16. The ravages of rinderpest were most marked in the Belgaum and Thana districts and the highest mortality from the blackquarter prevailed in Sholapur.

Reasons of economy prevented the opening of new dispensaries in many places where the demand for veterinary assistance is urgent. Only one new dispensary was opened during the course of the year, bringing the total number in the Presidency proper to 54. The Governor in Council concurs with the Superintendent's opinion that the establishment of a veterinary dispensary in each taluka should be the object of future aims and earnestly hopes that, when the restrictions imposed by war are removed, it will be possible to make more rapid progress towards the attainment of this goal.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTLIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 384 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Captain A K. Sinha, I.M.S. (previously reported missing.)

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut R W Haybittle, Machine Gun Corps.

Lieut A H M West, Indian Army.

PRISONER OF WAR.

Lieut A S Caraval, Indian Army (previously reported unofficially).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

There was more inquiry for coal shares today but this did not result in much business showing that shares are fairly well held. There was a run on Albion Coal shares in consequence of a change in the managing agency Messrs. H. V. Low and Co. having taken over the concern. Shares were quoted at Rs. 19, 20-4 and 20-8; Phularitands were also asked for. In industrial section Howrah Oil shares maintained their position a further advance to Rs. 70-3 being recorded. Behar Oil on the contrary ruled somewhat. Jute mill share ruled fairly steady. Clive's were done at Rs. 198; Fort William 278 and Kelvin Rs. 773. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Albion 19 to 22-8, 19-4, 19-10; Phularitand 10-8, 11; Raneegunge 41-4; Sejoaka 20-8, 21, Thanderhari 15.

Jute:—Albion (ord) 755 to 764; Alliance (ord) 544, 550; Auckland 139-8, 140-8; Budge Budge (ord) 495; Clive (ord) 197 to 200, 198; Dalhousie (ord) 462, 473; Empire (ord) 50, 50-8; Fort William (ord) 275 to 278, 276-8; Gondalpara (ord) 770, 775; Howrah (ord) 37-4; Kawarhatty (ord) 464 to 466-8; 463; Kankinarrah (ord) 560, 559, 563; Kelvin (ord) 770, 775; Kinnison (ord) 795, 799; Northbrook (ord) 44-8 to 44-12; Reliance (ord) 35, 35-4; Serampur (ord) 176; Standard (ord) 520.

Miscellaneous:—Behar Oil 20-4, 20-8; 20, 19-12; Cossipore Cotton Ginning 17-8 to 22; Darjee Cott (ord) 83, 84 sl.; Great Indian Phosphate 22 to Howrah Oil (new) 69 to 70-8; Howrah Oil (old) 72-8, 73; Reliance Fire Brick pottery 16, 16-4; Titaghur Paper (ord) 280, 283; Tata Industrial Bank 1-2 p; Upper India Couper Mills 270 sl.; Kamrup 9-20; Klaung 10-8; Seudai 8.40; Sungei Patani 0.65 p.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69 to 69-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-6 to 69-8.

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BOMBAY.

Alleged Favouritism IN Government Contracts.

A Reprint of the articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" together with the full text of Mr. K. A. Peerbhoy's Statements before the Industrial Commission.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, January 18, 1918.

THE FAILURE OF THE TRUST.

The greatest importance attaches to the draft representation to the Government prepared by the Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to consider the advisability of submitting such a representation for the transfer to the Municipality of the powers at present vested in the Board of the Improvement Trust. No question is of greater moment at a time when most of the citizens of Bombay are groaning under the extortionate rapacity of the rackrenter. For, if the rackrenter is flourishing now, it is largely because there is a woeful lack of cheap and comfortable houses for the poorer section of the population and if any public body is pre-eminently responsible for this want, it is the Bombay Improvement Trust. The latter has continued to launch ambitious schemes of broad roads and to that end has demolished extensive residential areas, not all of which contained slums, without simulaneously making adequate provision for the accommodation of the dishoused population. The inevitable result is that the city is now reaping the bitter fruits of this mistaken policy.

The Improvement Trust was expected to be a blessing to the City. It has proved to be a disaster. As a result of its operations during the last two decades, we have indeed some magnificent roads, some beautiful spots here and there, as at Gamdevi—entirely for the use of the well-to-do—and superficial ornamentation in many parts. That is practically all. And at what cost have these premature boons been bought? The cankerous growth of slums is still with us in most parts of the City, though the Trust was called into being to remove it. And what of the lot of the poor, in whose interests primarily it was created? Driven from one locality to another, if they have found a place to live in, they have never found a "home." Life in Bombay for them has become a perpetual distraction and a snare. And why? Because, while on the one hand the Improvement Trust has, by its operations, *diminished* the supply of living accommodation, it has, on the other, considerably enhanced its value. Whoever may have profited by this, the bulk of the citizens of Bombay have certainly not derived any real benefit from it. On the contrary, as far as they are concerned, the Trust has not only not "improved" the City, but, having squandered huge sums of their money for quite different objects, has, in effect, enormously added to their financial burden of fulfilling their task of "improvement" which they are now anxious to take up themselves. The representation which the Committee of the Corporation has prepared for submission to the Government embodies that determination. It is at once a crushing indictment of the Improvement Trust and a masterly plea detailing the reasons why the powers and duties of the Corporation, delegated to the latter, should be resumed by the Corporation. The powers assigned to the Improvement Trust under the letter of the law are indeed different from those conferred on the Corporation, but by universal admission they fall within the sphere of municipal administration—a fact that was sufficiently recognised by the legislature which specifically intended that "the special machinery (of the Improvement Trust) was to be temporary and not permanent." The main reasons which influenced Government in 1898 in deciding to constitute a separate Trust instead of enlarging the powers of the Municipality are lucidly set forth in the representation prepared by the Committee, which, with equal lucidity and cogency, demonstrates that these reasons are inoperative now; that any decision to continue what, intended as a mere expedient, has not only outlived its necessity, but has during the whole course of its existence worked with injury to the best interests of the City, would be a blunder. The reasons are thus summed up. The conditions which threatened an overwhelming catastrophe alike to the health of the City and its commerce and which necessitated the effectual improvement of insanitary areas within a comparatively shorter time than was possible if the Corporation itself took up the task, do not exist now. "Plague unfortunately still remains, but the Municipal Health Department has given sufficient proof of its capacity to keep it well under control." Again, the very fact that the sanguine expectation that the Trust would complete the work assigned to it in from 20 to 25 years has been very far from being realised, furnishes a strong reason why this incompetent and expensive body should be shut up and the work entrusted to a competent and more responsible body. Nor, as the Committee cogently shows, can the present condition of Municipal finance and its possibilities be said to be in the same position as they were in 1897. More important than any consideration is the failure of the Trust to carry out the purpose for which it was created. As to this, the fact that direct slum improvement has been neglected by the Trust in recent years is not in dispute. The magnitude of this failure is hardly modified, much less excused, by the plea that the building by-laws of the Municipality have presented a great obstacle and that direct slum improvement is unduly expensive. As a matter of fact, the by-laws have been twice amended and, there being general agreement in regard to the principle of these laws, "all that remains is to find a satisfactory formula for rules which, without imposing undue hardship on the owners of house property in the congested areas, will effectively prevent properties now insanitary or sites already crowded from becoming more so."

As regards the other plea, the Committee clinches the issue by pointing out that "the improvement of slums in Bombay and the provision of living accommodation for the large numbers of people in the City, who are either homeless or cannot find rooms satisfying even a modest standard of sanitation is very much more important and urgent than the discovery of the most economical methods of improvement." Nor is it to the best interest of the City that constant conflict of opinion between the Corporation and the Trust should exist. The work of "improving" a City to be successful should be carried out in a spirit of harmonious co-operation between the citizens and the local authority entrusted with it. That is far from being the case now. Finally, the interest of local self-government necessitates the trainsfer. As things are at present the situation is anomalous in the extreme. "Nothing could be more repugnant to the principles of local self-government", the draft representation says, than that one local body (the Corporation) should be held responsible for all the financial obligations of another body (the Trust) having legal authority to incur, with the sanction of Government, unlimited liabilities, regardless of the wishes of the body which finances it." The manner in which the Trust has become, to all intents and purposes, a department of Government, controlled by an official autocrat, is a mockery of local self-government and a menace to the rights of the people of Bombay to manage their own affairs themselves. The maintenance of the self-respect of the latter, no less than the reputation of the Corporation, requires that to it should be rendered that which belongs to it.

"THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION."

A propos of our comments yesterday on the Delhi assault case and the unfortunate and far-reaching consequences which that sort of incident brings in its train,—consequences wholly disproportionate to the strictly personal aspect of an assault case,—it is interesting to note that Lord Morley most strongly reprobated acts of violence perpetrated by Europeans in this country on Indians, and was not less indignant at the fact, —which unhappily would seem to be true to this day, if the sentence passed in the Delhi case is any test, —that the offenders almost invariably contrived to evade proper punishment. Writing to Lord Minto, Lord Morley said:

"You draw me a vivid picture of the electric atmosphere of the daily life around you and of the dangerous inflammation of racial antipathies. Vivid—but I'm sure not a single shade too vivid for the plain facts: I wish you would in your next letter tell me, to the end, the story of the young corporal who, in a fit of excitement, shot the first native he met. What happened to the corporal? Was he put on his trial? Was he hanged? I cannot but honour Curzon for his famous affair with the 9th Lancers so far as I have correctly heard the story. If we are not strong enough to prevent murder, then our pharisaic glorification of the stern justice of the British Raj is nonsense. And the fundamental question for you and for me to-day is whether the excited corporal and the angry planter are to be the arbiters of our policy. True, we should be fools to leave out of account the deep roots of feeling that the angry planter represents and stands for. On the other hand, is it not idle for us to pretend to the natives that we wish to understand their sentiment and satisfy the demands of "honest reformers" and the rest of our benignant talk, and yet silently acquiesce in all these violent sentences?"

There is a vigour and clear-sightedness in Lord Morley's grasp of what must be conceded to be one of the most peculiarly difficult phases of the Indian problem, which is quite refreshing—in contrast with the sloppy and hypocritical manner in which it is so often discussed. There is a great deal to be said,—putting all controversies on one side,—for British Rule in India, and one of the commonest pleas one hears advanced for it is the invocation of British justice as it is administered in this country. It may at once be admitted that there is substantial truth in the claim, —with an important reservation. The claim of rendering justice as between Indian and Indian, under the *Pax Britannica*, is well justified. But it is equally the simple truth that the doing of justice as between an Indian and a European is even at this day more rare than it need be or should be. That is where the administration of the law unfortunately only too frequently breaks down. Yet nothing is more certain than that it is precisely in this direction that the enduring foundations of British Rule can be most truly laid. The future place of India in the British Empire and the evolution of the full British citizenship of Indians are absolutely bound up with the elimination of the racial distinction which, to this moment, marks and mars the whole system of administration, whether in the Executive or the Judicial branch, which obtains in this country.

It is curious to note the topical interest just now of what Lord Morley calls "the fundamental question." Nothing is more clear than that "the excited corporal" and "the angry planter" are *not* going to be "the arbiters of our policy." The progress of India—of the world—cannot be held up to satisfy the petulance and ignorance of a small class, whose only fault—or is it misfortune?—is that they have learnt, under the artificial conditions of life prevailing in this country, to exaggerate their relative importance in the scheme of things. It is a troublesome, but not incurable, malady, and the sooner it is taken in hand the better. Things would be enormously simplified if it is authoritatively brought home to all concerned, that the perpetuation of the "good old days" in which race counted for more than justice, and complexion overruled law, is no longer a feasible proposition. It is not only incompatible with the Indian policy of his Majesty's Government, as recently adumbrated, but a positive obstacle in the way of the goal to the attainment of which British statesmen have set themselves with signal honesty of purpose and integrity of endeavour.

Notes of the Day.

Growth of Democracy in Germany.

Some insight into the slow but, let us hope, sure evolution of democratic and sane opinion in Germany, is afforded by two items of news cabled by Reuter yesterday. Four thousand Independent Social Democrats who, it is noteworthy, have not been permitted to hold meetings for over a year, invaded a meeting of the Fatherland Party, which seems now to be in the ascendant, at Jena and turned the tables not merely by storming the platform and throwing out the Fatherland representatives, but by passing a unanimous resolution in favour of a general peace by understanding. Not less instructive is the resolution reported to have been passed at a Frankfort meeting presided over by Dernburg, the former Colonial Secretary, demanding a peace on the basis of the Reichstag resolution of July last.

A Snub to Tirpitz and his Party.

"325 disabled soldiers" have given a dramatic manifestation of the same spirit. It is useful to recall the incident which led to their action. At a meeting of the Fatherland Party in Berlin on Monday, last week, these soldiers decorated with iron crosses were especially invited but were not permitted to speak, evidently because having survived the highest ordeal, they would have uttered inconvenient truths. They naturally grew restless at the vapourings of the Annexionist speakers and interrupted them, with the result that a stormy scene ensued. One orator fulminated against them by dubbing them deserters who had left Hindenburg's banner to betray their comrades. According to the "Vorwaerts" they were belaboured with sticks and finally expelled by the police. The have now avenged themselves by returning their Iron Crosses to Von Tirpitz "as the lasting memorial of the disgraceful act of his supporters."

Lala Lajpat Rai.

The Government of India have once again placed their "benediction" under the Defence of India Act, combined with the Sea Customs Regulation, on another book of Lala Lajpat Rai.—"England's Debt to India."—published in New York. There is nothing surprising in the news. The attitude of the Government in this regard has become so familiar that it fails now to excite much attention in this country. The spirit in which the Government have chosen to treat this patriotic and outspoken Punjabee leader is borne out by the persistence with which they have attempted to hold him up as a sedition-monger. It has long been clear, however, that whatever Government may say to the contrary, people refuse to believe that the Lala, who has suffered for the cause of Truth, can be guilty of sedition, and it is to the credit of the English nation that there are Englishmen like Commander Wedgwood, who not only welcome a passionate plea for "self-government in India," but also regard the author of "Young India" as "an enormous asset to the Empire," who "deserves to be encouraged."

"Encouragement."

All of us have some idea of the kind of "encouragement" that has been meted out to Lala Lajpat Rai and other Indian patriots. Although not legally "deported," the Lala has been compelled, since he left India a little more than three years ago, to lead literally a life of enforced exile from his home. We have reason to believe that his stay even in England was made uncomfortable and intolerable by the attentions from Scotland Yard, acting under instructions from India, and that he was practically forced to depart from England.—the England that has been in the past the home of political refugees from all climes, not to mention the Russian anarchists, and the Italian patriots. We do not want to lay much stress on this point, but we are astonished at the amazing ignorance of the English Home Secretary in telling the House of Commons that Mr. Lajpat Rai was "a man who was deported from India, and for good reason." That statement is not true, and constitutes a libel on one who has been deprived of the opportunity of vindicating himself. In justifying the raid on the London Branch of the Home Rule League, Sir George Cave was doubtless acting on the information supplied to him by the India Office. A reference to the fuller report of his statement in the Commons, seems to make it clear that he was merely re-echoing the bureaucratic sentiments of the Indian Government.

The Health of the City.

Cholera still continues to obtain in an epidemic form in the city and though we are assured by the authorities that the disease "shows no signs of increase" and that the outbreak "is due to seasonal variations," the situation cannot but be still viewed with concern, as we find as many as 76 attacks and 60 deaths registered last week. Six of the deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil, while in the city itself the disease is confined to A and E Wards and to the poorer classes of the population. Plague registered 13 attacks and 10 deaths during the week, being six attacks and one death less than in the previous week. Ten of the plague cases, however, were imported ones. Small-pox registered 24 attacks and six deaths. The total mortality during the week stood at 880 and the death-rate at 46.72, as compared with the total of 913 and death-rate of 48.47 of the week previous. The mortality from the principal diseases other than plague, cholera and small-pox was as follows.—Phthisis 39, other diseases of the respiratory system 313, tubercular diseases 15, measles 5, malarial fever 6, enteric 1, diarrhoea 60, dysentery 36, old age 46 and debility 69. There were 498 live births during the week in addition to 44 still-births and 10 premature births.

DISTRESS IN KAIRA.

GOVERNMENT AND "MISCHIEVOUS AGITATION."

ANGRY PRESS NOTE.

The following Press Note was issued by the Bombay Government yesterday:—

As considerable misunderstanding and misrepresentation has taken place regarding the agricultural situation in the Kaira district the following note is issued for public information:—

Owing to the excessive rainfall in the latter months of the monsoon the bajri crop was very considerably affected in portions of Kaira district and to a lesser extent the barto and wodra crops which form the foodstuffs of some of the poorer classes of the population. The crops sown as a mixture with these crops also suffered to some extent, with the exception of tur, from the ravages of rats. In some places rice ready for harvesting was damaged by the late rains, and tobacco and crops were slightly affected. On the other hand the tur and the late crops generally have been excellent and the rice crop as a whole has been unusually good. Prices of cotton as is well known are very high and the agriculturists have correspondingly benefitted in the talukas in which it is grown. The revenue condition of the district is excellent, there being no suspensions whatsoever from previous years with the exception of an amount of Rs. 23,251 in the Matar taluka of the district. Neither the condition of the district nor the damage done would afford any justification for remission of this year's revenue under the rules which have been laid down, the application of which is generally well-known. Suspension, however, is possible and the Collector of the district Mr. Namjoshi, therefore, made a careful examination of the areas that were affected. The anna valuation of the crops justify some suspension of revenue in the three talukas of Nadiad, Kapadvanj and Mehmedabad only, in addition to an area comprising seven villages in the Matar taluka which had suffered from over-flooding.

REVENUE SUSPENSIONS.

The Collector after careful inspection and examination of the reports received granted suspensions in 40 villages of Nadiad, 34 of Kapadvanj and 30 of Mehmedabad, the amount of revenue suspended being Rs. 1,75,868 that is 7.4 per cent. of the whole land revenue of the district or about 20 per cent. of the revenue of the three talukas affected. In the Matar taluka an area of 1,063 acres has been damaged by floods in the seven villages referred to and special action will be taken under the "Local Calamities" section of the rules relating to suspensions and remissions after detailed local enquiry into individual cases has been made. It may be observed that the Collector's orders were passed before the date on which the first instalment of land revenue was due in all talukas except Tahsra and Kadvanj, where his orders were passed about a fortnight after the first instalment was due, but no coercive measures were employed till after his orders had issued.

An agitation was set on foot for further remission and suspension to be granted and a large number of printed applications were distributed among the villages in the by the local branch of the Home Rule League. These applications were addressed to his Excellency the Governor in Council but some of them were forwarded to the Collector. The Collector informed the petitioners that he had powers to deal with the matter and that it was receiving his attention. The Collector received a deputation of the agriculturists of the district headed by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh and the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in which various requests were made. The Collector informed the deputation that remission was not possible, but that any relief in the way of suspension that was justified would certainly be granted. The Collector also promised that no coercive processes would be taken until he had passed the final orders regarding the collection or suspension of the land revenue.

"MISCHIEVOUS AGITATION."

Shortly afterwards, the Collector received the statement of the anna valuation of the crops and passed the orders already referred to. The Gujarat Sabha, a body whose headquarters are at Ahmedabad and most of whose members are believed to live in that place and not in the Kaira district, then began to send petitions and telegrams to Government. This Sabha made no effort to address the Collector in the matter, nor did it address its representations to the Commissioner, and it did not request an interview with him until the 10th January. The Sabha issued a circular to villagers in the Kaira district stating that, as no reply had been received from the Bombay Government, those whose crops had failed entirely or who had not got more than a four-anna crop should withhold payment of land revenue.

The Sabha must have been aware that it had not addressed the Collector, that this officer had full powers to deal with the matters in question and that his final orders had been as a matter of fact passed. The Sabha was, therefore, deliberately advising the cultivators to refuse or postpone obedience to the Collector's orders. Government cannot regard such action as otherwise than ill-judged and mischievous. Action will be taken in due course under section 148 of the Land Revenue Code, against persons who do not pay their land revenue after being called upon to do so.

While the Governor in Council has every sympathy with persons whose crops have been damaged he considers that such cases can be adequately dealt with by the rules in force, and he is satisfied that the Collector's orders have been passed upon careful enquiry made in all parts of the district. He cannot allow the revenue collections of Government in this rich and prosperous district to be interfered with by political agitation which has undoubtedly been instigated and in the main carried on from outside the district.

BOLSHEVIK OUTRAGES.

SHARP DECLINE IN SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

CAILLAUX'S TREASON.

BOLSHEVIK OUTRAGES IN ODESSA.

SAILORS BUTCHER NAVAL OFFICERS.

FOUR ADMIRALS AND ONE GENERAL KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 17.

"The Times" correspondent in Odessa wires that the Bolshevik sailors for two days butchered the naval officers at Sebastopol, killing sixty including four admirals and one general. In consequence of these outrages Admiral Hemetz, commanding the Black Sea Fleet, resigned. The mob, chiefly soldiers, looted and burned the town of Kilia at Christmas.

Twenty German commercial travellers have arrived at Kieff.

BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT.

NOT RECOGNISED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 17.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons inquiring our attitude towards the Bolshevik Government Mr. Balfour said that Great Britain did not recognise the present administration in Petrograd as *de facto* or *de jure* Government of the Russian people. We were carrying on necessary business with that administration in an unofficial manner through an agent attached to the Embassy. We were establishing similar unofficial relations with Litvinoff whom the Bolsheviks have appointed Russian representative in London. These arrangements were irregular but best suited to the circumstances. "We have instructed the Consul-General at Helsingfors to enter into relations with the *de facto* authorities there."

GERMAN VERSION OF PEACE POURPARLERS.

REAL MEANING DISTORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 16.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 17.

It is officially declared that the German version of the peace pourparlers distorts their real meaning. Kuehlmann said that the German Government reserved the right to delete everything tending to excite the German masses.

"ARMY PERISHING FROM FAMINE."

PATHETIC BOLSHEVIK APPEAL "TO ALL."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan 16.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 17.

A Russian wireless appeal "to all" says: Immediate help is necessary. The army is perishing from famine. Provisioning has ceased, several regiments are without bread and horses without fodder. Every citizen of Russia, do your duty and work.

The appeal directs the Councils of Soviets to do everything necessary, even making work compulsory, to ensure the feeding of armies and says that attempts of railwaymen and others to capture military food will be severely punished.

WAR WEARINESS IN BULGARIA.

AUSTRIAN PEACE OFFER TO SERBIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 17.

Reuters correspondent at Serbian Headquarters, in a wire dated the 14th instant, says the Bulgars are unsuccessfully attempting to repeat enemy tactics on the Italian front by fraternising and sowing dissension among Serbians by propaganda from the aircraft.

Deserters who are numerous emphasise food shortage, high prices and war weariness in Bulgaria.

Austria recently offered Serbia peace, promising to surrender Bosnia and Herzegovina with an outlet on the Adriatic thus repeating the offer made by King Constantine in September 1915 before the big invasion.

NO TAX TO BE IMPOSED ON CAPITAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 17.

Mr. Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons that the Government had no intention of imposing tax on capital.

STOCK OF CHINA TEA AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 17.

It is understood that the Food Ministry is taking steps to trace all the remaining stocks of China tea in the United Kingdom with a view to their distribution.

ITALIAN FRONT.

TWO COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

FIVE ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 17.

A wireless Italian official communiqué says:—We repulsed counter-attacks in the regions of Monte Asolone and Caposile. The English brought down three aeroplanes and the Italians two.

ENEMY ATTACK AT BOIS-LE-CHAUME.

BROKEN UP BY FRENCH ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 17.

Last night's French communiqué said:—On the right of the Meuse an enemy attack at Boislechaume on a front of two hundred metres was broken up by our artillery. A few of the enemy, who gained footing in the advanced element, were immediately thrown out.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 17.

A wireless German communiqué says the French attacked northward of Badonviller and penetrated our front trenches.

BRITISH REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 17.

In this afternoons communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says there is nothing to report.

ENEMY RAID NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Jan. 17.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: Enemy raided the post northwestward of St. Quentin. Two of our men are missing.

CASUALTIES IN YARMOUTH RAID.

FOUR KILLED AND EIGHT INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 17.

It is officially announced that the casualties in the bombardment of Yarmouth were four persons killed and eight injured. Altogether fifty shells were fired.

ADEQUACY OF BRITISH MANPOWER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 17.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

London, 15th January:—Sir Auckland Geddes announces that Germany can release 38 divisions, say half a million men from the Eastern front with another 4,00,000 to follow as reinforcements, allowing the new class of recruits to go east for training and duty in the line. It is generally agreed that this figure of 9,00,000 is a large estimate. "The Times" Military correspondent gives the figure at three-quarters of a million at the outside and "The Pioneer" Military correspondent says 6,50,000 as a maximum, but most probably 550,000. The latter figure agrees with Sir Auckland Geddes' estimate of thirty-eight divisions for immediate use. In the Eastern line so much was drawn on for 1917, that the fit men available for casualty replacement beyond the thirty-eight divisions will probably not exceed 200,000. Austria may be able to release half a million but this is an outside estimate and Sir Auckland Geddes' figure of 1,600,000 new men for the west is the enemy's maximum under the most favourable circumstances including conscripts called up this year. The Allies are very strong and are quite able to deal with the situation even without American help, and the latter coming in later as a relief makes the Entente position much better than the enemy's. The Allies do not mind numbers. They have always beaten numbers and ask nothing better than to deal with the enemy masses and so hasten victory.

CAILLAUX'S TREASON.

HIS ADVICE TO GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

BERNSTORFF'S TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 17.

The State Department has published telegrams from Bernstorff to the German Government in February 1915 relating to the visit of Caillaux to Buenos Aires. Bernstorff stated that Caillaux spoke contemptuously of the French President and the Government and said he saw through England's policy, the war being a struggle for existence on the part of England. He requested the German press not to praise himself because itwould injure his position in France. Caillaux added that on his return he would reside in his constituency fearing Paris, and the fate of Jaures.

A second telegram advised the German Government of the departure of Araguaya with Caillaux on board and requested the capture of the steamer, whereupon Caillaux should be treated with courtesy and consideration.

In June 1917 German consorship instructed the German press under no circumstances to mention the name of Caillaux.

CAILLAUX'S TREASON

EVIDENCE OF MACHINATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 16.
Recd. 5-10 p.m. Jan. 18.

Newspapers allege the discovery of documents proving that Caillaux plotted with Almereyda, Bolo and Cavallini, and proposed a plan for estranging France and Italy from Britain. He also sought to obtain a few coalmines and a few square miles of order to effect radical changes while maintaining a republican form.

WHY M. CAILLAUX WAS ARRESTED.

WANTED TO MAKE EARLY PEACE WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 15
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

Newspapers state that the arrest of M. Caillaux followed a telegram from Mr. Lansing communicating the cypher telegram between Luxburg and Bernstorff revealing that M. Caillaux when head of the French Mission at Buenos Aires at the end of 1915 communicated with Wilhelmstrasse through Luxburg with a view to early peace with Germany.

CAILLAUX AFFAIR.

INTERPELLATION IN CHAMBER ON ITALIAN SEARCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 16.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Jan. 17.

Replying to a socialist interpellation in the Chamber asserting that searches made in Italy in connection with Caillaux were illegal because the accused was absent. Mr. Clemenceau admitted that the French law was supreme only in France, but enquiries had been addressed to the Italian Government accordance with the international law and they were not entitle to think that it had acted illegally.

The Chamber passed vote of confidence in the Government.

SOUTH AFRICA IN PEACE PROGRAMME.

SIR THOMAS SMARTT ON RETURN OF AFRICAN COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Jan. 16.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 17.

In an interview with Reuter's representative Sir Thomas Smartt, Leader of the Opposition, said that when the time came for discussion of peace terms South Africa would naturally be vitally concerned. With regard to the former German African colonies, it was unthinkable that the Allies would agree to hand them back to the Power which had shown its incompetency to govern them in the interests of native populations. South Africa as the Dominion which was closely associated with the conquest of the colonies and paramountly interested in their proper government felt convinced that the voice of the South African loyalists would receive the consideration to which it was entitled.

RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

THREATENED RUPTURE OF RELATIONS.

ARREST OF ROUMANIAN LEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 16.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 17.

The Government accuse Roumania of hostile acts against the Russian soldiers and of disallowing transport of provisions, also of arresting the committee of a Russian regiment and Austrian officers who were visiting the regiment.

The Russian Government has delivered an ultimatum to Roumania demanding their release and punishment of authorities concerned and guarantee against repetition of such acts. Failing reply within twenty-four hours Rusia will rupture relations and take the most energetic military measures.

ARREST OF LEGATION.

RELEASE AFTER VIGOROUS ALLIED PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 15.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 17.

The Bolsheviks have arrested the Roumanian Legation and confined its members in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 16.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 17

Represenatives of the Allies and United States, following on a conference, visited Lenin and strongly protested against the arrest of the Roumanian Legation, expressing indignation at the breach of diplomatic usages and demanding release. Lenin undertook to confer with the Commissioners and communicate the result.

LATER.

The Roumanian Minister and a few other Roumanians were released on Tuesday afternoon.

LENIN FIRED AT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 16.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 17.

Shots were fired at the motor in which Lenin was returning to Smolny after inspecting the Red Guards. A Swiss Socialist accompanying Lenin was slightly wounded in the hand.

FINAL REPORT OF DARDANELLES COMMISSION.

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 17.

Mr. Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons that Government had decided not to publish at present the final report of the Dardanelles Commission because it would give valuable information to the enemy.

POLICY OF WHOLESALE ANNEXATIONS,

ATTEMPT TO IMPOSE ON KAISER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's special correspondent cables:

The "Vorwaerts" says that Pan-Bermans are trying to impose on the Kaiser a programme of wholesale annexation in the east and west. This would involve the resignations of Count Hertling and Baron Kuehlmann.

According to an Austrian announcement General Vistrovitch, a sort of Montenegrin Hereward the Wake has surrendered with a handful of followers who originally numbered 300, still remaining to him.

NEW GERMAN ARMY.

AUSTRIA'S REQUESTED CONTRIBUTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's special correspondent cables:

The Berne correspondent of the "Idea Nazionale" says that the German General Staff has requested the Austrians to put ten divisions at its disposal for incorporation with twenty German divisions in the new army of manoeuvre.

WEEK'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

REMARKABLE DECLINE.

ONLY EIGHT VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 17.

The Admiralty says:—The arrivals during the week numbered 2,106 and sailings 2,184. Six vessels over sixteen hundred tons and two under were sunk. Five were unsuccessfully attacked. Two fishing vessels were sunk.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended	Arrivals	Sailings	SUNK: Over 1,600 tons	Under 1,600 tons	Fishing vessels	Unmerchantmen
Feb 23	2280	2261	10	6	6	12
Mar. 4	2529	2477	14	8	3	13
" 11	1986	1959	15	4	2	16
" 18	2228	2554	16	6	21	11
" 25	2314	2433	18	7	15	15
April 1	2281	2399	13	13	3	17
" 8	2406	2367	17	2	3	17
" 15	2279	2331	19	9	12	15
" 22	2585	2621	40	15	3	27
" 29	2716	2680	38	13	8	23
May 6	2374	2409	24	22	—	—
" 13	2569	2552	18	6	3	19
" 20	2664	2759	18	9	3	9
" 27	2719	2708	18	1	2	17
June 3	2693	2642	18	8	2	17
" 10	2767	2822	32	10	3	23
" 17	2897	2993	27	9	6	31
" 24	2876	2923	21	6	7	29
July 4	2745	2846	15	5	11	16
" 11	2747	2776	18	2	3	17
" 18	2873	2796	21	2	0	13
" 15	2776	2666	14	3	3	13
" 22	2938	2764	15	3	3	12
" 29	2629	2680	18	5	0	6
Sept. 5	2384	2432	20	3	0	9
" 12	2744	2668	12	15	4	12
" 19	2695	2737	8	11	1	6
" 26	2795	2691	13	3	3	10
Oct 3	2650	2742	11	3	0	10
" 10	2519	2632	14	3	3	5
" 17	2134	2091	12	6	14	5
" 24	2648	2639	17	6	10	7
" 31	2285	2321	13	4	—	1
Nov. 7	2384	2279	8	5	—	6
" 14	2125	2207	21	6	1	8
" 21	2531	2463	10	7	0	8
" 28	2058	2172	14	7	—	8
Dec 5	2174	2133	16	1	4	8
" 12	2426	2384	14	7	0	11
" 19	2401	2499	14	3	1	11
" 26	2311	2460	11	1	1	12
Jan. 2	2111	2074	18	3	0	8
" 9	2085	1244	18	3	4	11
" 16	2106	2184	6	2	2	5

UNDAMAGED SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 17.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara stated that the vessels mentioned in the weekly return as unsuccessfully attacked were undamaged.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

The Italian shipping returns show that 294 vessels arrived during the week and 209 departed. Two steamers over fifteen hundred tons were sunk. One steamer and one sailingship were unsuccessfully attacked.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1-5 a.m. Jan. 18.

French shipping returns for the past week show that arrivals numbered 793 and departures 751. Five ships above sixteen hundred tons and one below were sunk. Two were unsuccessfully attacked including one mentioned in the preceding week.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 16.
Recd. 5-10 p.m. Jan. 17.

The Berlin "Weserzeitung" says that the negotiations of German delegations in Petrograd for the exchange of prisoners etc., are very slow, and have hitherto been without result, as they are influenced by the Brest-litovsk negotiations which the Russians are protracting to an extraordinary extent.

GERMAN BREACH OF PROMISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 17.

Dr. Macnamara emphasised that Germany recently promised immunity to hospitalships if they kept west of the line from Landsend to Ushant. The Rewa complied with this requirement.

IRISH CONVENTION.

GOOD PROGRESS REPORTED.

APPROACH OF CRITICAL STAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Jan. 17.

The "Daily Chronicle" says: "This week's Irish Convention is regarded as critical. From all accounts remarkable progress has been made and agreement has been reached on many troublesome points, but the Convention is now encountering the most formidable obstacle."

The "Daily News" correspondent in Dublin says, "Last fortnight has witnessed the drawing together of the Nationalists and Southern Unionists leaving the Belfast Unionists isolated. It is believed that the Convention will not last out the week."

A message to the "Times" from Dublin says, "Events at Convention have taken a disappointing turn."

RESIGNATION OF HUNGARIAN CABINET.

DUE TO CROWN'S REJECTION OF PREMIER'S PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 16.
Recd. 12 noon. Jan. 17.

A telegram from Budapest states that the Hungarian Cabinet has resigned apparently owing to the Crown's rejection of the Premier's proposal to establish an independent Hungarian Army.

LUDENDORFF VS. KUEHLMANN.

RESULT OF BERLIN CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 16.
Recd. 5-10 p.m. Jan. 17.

Both the political groups in Germany claim victory in the controversy between von Ludendorff and von Kuehlmann.

The "Tageblatt" states that the Berlin conferences did not fulfil pan-German hopes.

The "Tages Zeitung" lays emphasis on von Hindenburg's audience of the Kaiser and "hopes with certainty that military ideas triumphed."

The "Lokalanzeiger" states that Count Hertling's point of view triumphed as regards the East, whereas von Hindenburg was given a free land in the eventuality of a German victory to deal with the annexations in the West.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," criticising the militarists says, "A Government removeable by the military is only a caricature in the eyes of its own people and foreigners. To reverse the policy of peace by agreement, would expose Germany to perils for which a few calmines and a few square miles of territory would be a hopelessly inadequate compensation."

CENTRAL EMPIRES' SIN.

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1-5 a.m Jan 18.

Labour Minister Roberts speaking at a dinner given at the Eccentric Club to East Rosslyn and Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, said he would not be party to the disruption of the British Empire The assurances of the British Crown would be ratified in due course. To say that German rule was equivalent to saying that the sun was the moon. All evidence was to the contrary and if native populations everywhere would and could be consulted, they would revolt against German domination and decide to come under British Law.

Labour Minister Roberts continued that the so-called manifesto were being issued without the concurrence of the Labour movement and without the rank and file being consulted. He denied the right of any clique to speak in the name of Labour without taking ballot. Some people said we should help enemy nations to recover after the war. He was sufficiently old-fashioned to believe that sin ought to be punished and wrong expatiated. The Central Empires alone were responsible for the horrible catastrophe and ought not to be allowed to emerge from the terrible struggle without paying full penalty. If he were compelled to chose between his conception of the British citizenship and any political party he would tell that party to go and hang. If he had his way the Central Empires should go into the wilderness for generations for purification before they were re-admitted into the comity of civilised nations.

PLIGHT OF AUSTRIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

Mr. Ward Price says that the Austrians in the mountains are without huts or dug-outs. They have been sleeping out in the open their only covering being a great coat with temperature below zero during the lull in the fighting. The number of deserters has increased and they after spending 24 hours in a warm room and receiving ample food are willing to tell all they know. The letters they have received from their homes reveal that conditions in Austria are far worse than was suspected.

WHOM TO TAX?

CORPORATION DISCUSSES BUDGET.

PROSPECT OF FRESH INCIDENCE.

At a meeting held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, the Bombay Municipal Corporation resumed discussion of the budget estimates.

The President welcomed the deputation of the members of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation consisting of Mr. Wyness, Rai Bahadur Haridhone Dutt and Mr. Chatterji; the rest of the members were coming later on. Mr. McBain hoped that the Commissioner as well as the executive would give them all the assistance they could. The members of the Corporation also would do the same. He welcomed them heartily.

Resuming the debate on the budget estimates for 1918-19 Dr. Sukhia said that from the wording of section 140 (c) it could be interpreted that they could not make any further revenue beyond the expenditure of the water department. Mr. Inverarity had given it as his opinion that they could not make any more income out of their water department than their expenditure. They could not make any profit out of their water. Therefore, every pie which was more than their expenditure should be reduced. They had at present an excess of revenue of nearly Rs. 2,86,000. They should either put suggestions which would be acceptable to the Corporation, or provide something in the water department for future purposes. And although they had provided several lakhs for filters etc., he did not think all the money should be spent in this way.

TIME FOR REDUCTION.

The time had now come when they should give a reduction to the people to that extent equalising the revenue with the expenditure and that could be done by a reduction of 5/8 per cent and keeping the rate at 2 3/8 per cent, which would mean a reduction of two lakhs in the revenue. Besides, this was the time for taxing the trade properly. The greatest profiteering had been done by the mill-owners in Bombay. Several of them had doubled their capital now. If anybody's business had to be taxed it was that of the mill-owners.

Mr. Rahimtullah Currimbhoy: They should be deported (laughter.)

Dr. Sukhia said his friend had said that they should be deported. He was a mill-owner himself and if they did it, deported themselves, it would be much better (laughter). Continuing, the speaker said the Municipality should give every pie back to the rate-payers by reducing the water-tax by 5/8 per cent. The mills should be charged more, and should be given no reduction at all. The Port Trust also should be charged more, as they resold the water at one rupee and four annas per 1000 gallons, which was supplied by the Corporation to them at six annas per thousand gallons. This was profiteering.

SCOPE OF GENERAL TAXATION.

Continuing Dr. Sukhia said the increase in the general taxation was proposed on the assumption of the estimates, and he asked the Corporation to remember that the estimates of revenue had during the last seventeen years been almost invariably underrated and the actuals of their revenues had on an average exceeded the estimates by Rs. 5 lakhs annually, and there was no reason to believe that that again would not be the case this year. In that case there would be no necessity of increasing the general taxation and he suggested that the rate should be allowed to remain at 9½ per cent, and he would not oppose a motion if members desired to give still further relief to property holders which they could do by reducing the water tax. Before voting for the proposed increase in general taxation, Dr. Sukhia asked the Corporation to bear in mind the increase of taxation in this city which he said was higher than in any other part of India. The people of Bombay had all these years been ungrudgingly paying handsome sums into the Municipal coffers. Dealing with the expenditure side of the estimates Dr. Sukhia said their annual expenditure was come to rupees one crore and a half, and he asked if something could not be done to cut down this huge and annually-increasing expenditure? There were several items which could be put off for future years and several others in which reductions could be easily made. He referred to the carriage allowance to officers which came to no less than Rs. 88,860 per annum and to the personal allowance which he suggested should be stopped during these times. There were several other ways in which reductions could be made and he asked the Commissioner to reduce the increasing expenditure.

In conclusion Dr. Sukhia asked the Corporation not to pass the Standing Committee's proposal to increase the general taxation. He did not understand why they should not give some relief to the house-owners. They really deserved it.

Mr. J. A. Wadia: Oh, the hard-pressed landlords! (Laughter.)

Dr. Sukhia: Fortunately Mr. Wadia does not come in that category. (Laughter.)

LANDLORDS AND RACKRENT.

Dr. Sukhia further said it appeared the Government wanted to take some action against those landlords who exacted what was called rackrent from their tenants, and to give some relief to the public in general. He had no doubt that the Government would do the most desirable thing in the matter, but he asked the Corporation not to be guided by any action which Government might choose to take in the matter. All house-owners were not rich. Many of them were poor and if they increased the general taxation the burden would fall on both the rich and the poor house-owners. They were a much-maligned class. Under existing conditions they could not but have raised the rents. They felt the pinch of the high prices of foodstuffs as other people did, and he asked the Corporation not to increase the general taxation.

LIMIT OF WATER TAX.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said it was a general maxim that the income should be balanced with the expenditure, which the Commissioner had done in the first instance in a remarkable degree, but unfortunately the figures had been changed by the Standing Committee. The Commissioner had presented revised figures which had been altered again by the Standing Committee, and the Chairman of the Standing Committee was at a loss what to do and he had suggested some means. About the water tax, Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta himself was in doubt as to the exact meaning of Section 140 (c) of the Municipal Act, although two or three years prior to his death he was of the opinion that they could get any income out of the water tax. Mr. Inverarity had told them that they could budget for any amount revenue and no court had any power to interfere with them. He had also said that they would be quite within their rights to budget for any more income than their expenditure. He disagreed with Dr. Sukhia in that respect. He also did not agree with Dr. Sukhia that the general tax should be reduced. Calcutta did not tinker with their general tax although they had large surplus balances as in Bombay. The income of Calcutta was more than their expenditure. The reduction of half-per cent in the taxation would mean a relief to each house-owner to the extent of one anna and nine pies per month, and he asked the Corporation whether there was any tangible amount for them to complain of in these times. Mr. Sethna said the toll tax should be done away with altogether, as the Government had done. It was a bad thing.

About education, the speaker said he hoped the Municipality would not allow the Bandra Municipality to go on better, and would make primary education compulsory. They must make greater advances in their education policy.

DELEGATION TO CALCUTTA.

He also thought that sometime in the future the Bombay Corporation would send a deputation to Calcutta to study their system and the ways of their working, as a compliment to the deputation from Calcutta which was now in their midst. He hoped there would be no reduction in the general tax as every one per cent meant an income of Rs. 6,66,000.

Continuing the Hon Mr. Sethna said he would refer to the notices recently issued by the assistant Municipal Assessor for a 30 per cent increase in assessment of mills. This Mr. Sethna said would tend to contribute to the unhealthy rise of prices in the city and he hoped the Commissioner would see to this matter.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy said the financial position of the Municipality was highly gratifying, and the fact that they had been able to meet their growing expenditure without raising the taxation was one of which they might well be proud. There was however, one difficulty which they experienced at present and it was that they could not raise loans for certain works but he hoped that after the war they would have loans for their water works and other important works. He was in favour of reducing the water rate from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-8 and keeping the general taxation at 10 per cent.

A FAT CASH BALANCE.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said the Hon. Mr. Sethna had spoken about the desirability of bringing about an equilibrium in the budget-estimates. That would undoubtedly be desirable if the estimates possessed the knack of proving accurate at the end of the year. But the fact was that the system of estimating revenue and expenditure on the basis of equilibrium had resulted in the fat cash balance of Rs. 45 lakhs. No public body was entitled to levy a larger sum of money than was actually required, but here in Bombay they had done this and built up a fat cash balance. What was the use of bringing about an equilibrium when the net result had been that they had taken from the public an amount of money considerably in excess of their requirements and had built up a fat cash balance? He admitted the necessity of a large surplus balance to meet exigencies in a large municipal administration, but when they had taken from the public an enormously large amount in excess of their requirements they should also face some years of deficit. He did not wish to propose any appreciable reduction of that balance but was merely meeting the suggestion about equilibrium. As to the water rate, Major Liston had distinctly told them that the supply of water in spite of the duplication of the Tansa main was insufficient to meet present requirements, and would be certainly insufficient to meet the requirements of the growing population. He (the speaker) did not understand how the proposed increased assessment of mills would lead to an increase of rents in the city.

FREEDOM FOR VARIATIONS.

Sir Ibrahim next dealt with what he called the amazing statement of Dr. Sukhia that the Corporation were utterly powerless in the matter of the budgets and that the Commissioner would say that if they did not pass this or that item he would not be responsible for the result. He (the speaker) wished to point out that the Municipal Act gave the Standing Committee ample powers to make what variations they liked in the budget proposals submitted by the Commissioner and to recommend such variations to the Corporation, and the Commissioner was bound under the Act to accept those variations. This went to the very root of local self-government vested in them. Of course, the Commissioner might say that he would not be responsible for the result if such and such a proposal was not carried. But in that case the Corporation should be prepared to take that responsibility.

Mr. Monie, the Commissioner, said he had said nothing of the sort.

Sir Ibrahim said he did not suggest that the Commissioner had said so. He was only referring to the hypothetical suggestion of Dr. Sukhia. In conclusion, Sir Ibrahim asked the Corporation to keep the general taxation and the water rate at the present figures and pass the budget with a deficit of Rs. 42,000. That was a procedure which, he said the Corporation would be well advised in adopting.

The Corporation at this stage adjourned.

PRICE OF SALT.

REDUCTION PROBABLE IN NEAR FUTURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently a campaign has been started in the columns of the daily press against the high prices prevailing in the market in the case of all commodities including salt. As one interested in the industry, will you extend to me the courtesy of your columns to explain to an exasperated public the causes of the abnormal rise in the price of salt and the certainty of the rates being considerably reduced in the near future? The present price of salt, like that of all other commodities, is subject to the economic rule of supply and demand. During the years 1916 and 1917, the crop yielded was considerably less than during the previous year on account of the shortage of steam and sailing vessels, due to the exigencies of the war. On the other hand, the export has largely increased on account of exceptionally heavy purchases made by the Commissariat for war purposes. Further, owing to the scarcity of Magnesium Chloride, which was hitherto exclusively used by Bombay and up-country Mills for sizing purposes, white salt is largely indented by Mill owners for use in sizing departments. Thus, owing to the combined effect of all these causes, the demand has outgrown the supply and the rise in price is therefore inevitable. But there appears to be a brighter outlook for the near future. This year the monsoon weather continued right up to the end of October, but since then fair weather has set in, in a way which promises to be productive of an abundant crop. The chilly breezes which blow from Sankrant and continue right up to Holi to the destruction of the mango crop, are also prejudicial to the production of salt. But so far the weather conditions have been extremely favourable and there is the promise of a superabundant crop in all districts. In fact forward sales have already been effected for the new year and unless some Act of God intervenes there is every chance of a bumper crop being available from about the end of the current month. If the bursting of the next monsoon is delayed—of which there are many portents—there is every likelihood of the stuff being a drug in the market which will inevitably tend to a substantial reduction of price which will reach the level of pre-war days. In fact a beginning has already been made and a big drop was registered but yesterday.

Various suggestions have been made in the press for Government interference, but they are hardly necessary as the Government have, with their usual foresight, already enjoined upon all salt farmers, through their responsible officers, the duty of manufacturing salt diligently and the farmers have cheerfully responded to the call. Moreover, the Government have, with a view to promote the production of salt by private enterprise, already appropriated nearly 3,000 acres of "Khari" land for erecting salt pans and the work is progressing so fast and favourably that it will near its completion much quicker than the limit of time prescribed by Government. The consummation of this scheme will do away with the necessity of imported salt and the chances of a scarcity will be reduced to a minimum even in years of unfavourable stress of weather.

Before concluding, a suggestion for the guidance of the public at large would not be amiss. The white salt (small gravels) which is commonly used in Bombay Town is grown only in a single big pan off Ghor Bunder and a few smaller ones at Matunga. The quantity these pans ordinarily produce is just enough to meet the demands of consumers in Bombay Town. The limited supply required for the purposes of the Town is available within about six weeks' farming after which black salt (large gravels) is made to take its place. Now, if the Government, instead of purchasing the fine quality of white salt, took to purchasing the black stuff, more of the former kind would be available to the public and there would be no hue and cry about the rise in price in the Presidency Town. This white and fine salt is not so efficacious as black and large gravelled salt because, for one thing it is raw and for another it is not so "salty." The white fine salt commonly used in Bombay Town is a mere crust of dried-up sea water. The real substance is represented by the apparently rough, but really efficacious inner layer of black salt, which contains large proportions of Sodium Chloride. It is a popular fallacy which attributes a large admixture of earth with black salt. Black salt is exclusively used in places outside the Presidency town and owners of salt pans cultivate these two kinds, fine and rough only, according to the relative demand. From the point of view, both of health and economy, the use of black or large gravel salt is to be commended. A greater use of this salt by the public and Government will naturally lead to a reduction in the price of the apparently finer, but really less efficacious kind of salt and thus bring about the desired reduction in its price for the undue inflation whereof the petty hawker is more to be blamed than the

SALT FARMER.

FOOD CONTROL IN LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 16

Recd. 7-45 p.m., Jan. 17.

Local food authorities in London have decided upon a rationing scheme similar to sugar tickets, beginning on February 25th with butter and margarine. There will be special cards for children.

CRACK BAVARIAN AIRMAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.

Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 17.

The crack Bavarian airman, Max Mueller, who claimed to have brought down thirty-eight aeroplanes, has been accidentally killed.

ABNORMAL RISE IN HOUSE RENTS.

A KARACHI PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 16.

A largely attended public meeting held in Karachi last night expressed emphatic protest against the abnormal rise in house rents which weighs heavily on the great mass of the population and militates against the welfare of the city. Resolutions were passed urging the Municipality to devise scheme for the sale of municipal land at moderate prices and for building houses to be offered at moderate rents, and urging Government to pass a resolution fixing reasonable rents in Karachi in view of the unbearable economic pressure upon the middle class and labouring population.

HIGH PRICES AND LOOTING.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT APPEALED TO FOR REMEDIAL ACTION.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The Committee of the Indian Association have addressed a letter to the Bengal Government, calling attention to looting of "hats" and bazars in Bengal, which they find is growing serious. Some 49 cases, some of them not far from Calcutta itself, have been reported in the period 19th November to 8th January current. They attribute the occurrences to the dearness of cloth and salt, also to the difficulties occasioned to the cultivator by the low price of raw jute and they suggest the following steps:—(1) Permission should be given for the manufacture of salt in suitable and selected areas in Bengal. (2) Facilities should be afforded for importing Madras salt into Bengal. (3) The Government should control the sale of salt.

As in the case of salt so also as regards "dhoties" and "saries," Government should assume the control of their sale. If Government, however, is unwilling or unable to do so, Government, the Committee submit, should issue an official communiqué stating that it is considering what measures should be adopted for regulating the price of "dhoties" and "saries." Such an announcement, the Committee are convinced, would have an immediate effect in lowering prices. The Committee would further recommend an export duty on raw cotton, which would help to reduce the price of cotton and home-made "dhoties" and "saries." The Committee are aware that this is a matter for the Government of India to deal with, but it is open to the Government of Bengal to recommend its adoption. All inquiry into the quantity of cotton and cloth in stock would, in the opinion of the Committee, be found to be useful. They also advocate extension of the time-limit for the working of the jute mills to six days in the week, and are of opinion that it would be helpful if the Government were to announce the price of raw jute in all the markets.

SUSPECTED ANARCHIST DEN.

FULLER ACCOUNT OF POLICE RAID,

(Associated Press.)

GAUHATI, Jan. 16.

The following is a fuller account of the police searches at Gauhati:— A party of police while surrounding a house in Gauhati last week said to harbour some important absconders from Bengal were fired on by the inmates, one constable being wounded. The police returned the fire but the inmates succeeded in breaking through the mat walls and escaping in the darkness. They were pursued and one was captured that night and another who had been shot in the leg was caught next morning. Later, on receipt of a clue that strangers had been seen hiding near a tank a party of police went out in pursuit and came upon five men. An unarmed constable pluckily closed with one man in spite of being fired at and was hit on the chest with a revolver bullet which luckily was stopped by the constable's number plate. A second constable coming up was hit on the head with the butt of a revolver by another of the absconders. A struggle ensued, armed police arriving eventually secured three of the five men including a notorious absconder who has been badly wanted. All the men arrested were from Bengal.

NIZAM'S NEW RANK.

NOVEL SUGGESTION FROM LUCKNOW.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 17.

A representative meeting of the citizens of Lucknow arranged by Nawab Zalkadar Jung and Mr. Abdullahkhan of Bombay, held yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Mohamed Nasim, Advocate, Lucknow, passed the following resolution:—

"This meeting of representatives of the city of Lucknow places on record its sense of gratitude to the Government of India for the recognition of the Nizam's position as the premier Prince of India by distinguishing him as His Exalted Highness and further expresses the feeling that it would be a matter of greatest satisfaction to the entire people of India and consistent with the dignity and position which His Exalted Highness occupies in the country if the territory of Hyderabad with the Province of Berar attached to it be created into a Kingdom, in view of the great help and services rendered by the Nizam's Government during the great crisis in which the Empire is involved."

The resolution which was received with cheers was unanimously carried. Among those who attended were the Ulemas of Firangimahal, local raises, members of Council, Hindus, Mahomedans, Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

PROVISION OF FACILITIES BY MADRAS GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

A Madras Government communiqué states that Government have had under consideration for sometime past the provision of additional facilities for secondary and higher education of the Mahomedan community. A considerable and gratifying advance in this respect had been made during recent years the most important developments being those rendered possible by a recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned in 1915. The communiqué continues:—The growing appreciation by the community of the importance of secondary education has also led it to realise how unfavourably it compares with other communities in respect of collegiate education and stimulated a demand with which Government sympathise for a separate Mahomedan college. After a full examination of circumstances in regard to college education of Mahomedans it seems to Government that with a view to meeting the special circumstances and needs of the community throughout the Presidency first, a Mahomedan college should be located in the presidency town itself. Government have, therefore, decided that any financial aid which they are able to promise to the advancement of this branch of Mahomedan education shall be given towards the establishment of a college in Madras. Government earnestly hope that wealthy Mahomedans in the presidency will enable the first steps towards the establishment of such a college to be taken before long.

The communiqué concludes that the establishment and maintenance of a college presupposes a vigorous development of secondary educational institutions as otherwise the necessary number of pupils will not be forthcoming and that Government have decided to utilise the additional funds at present available for Mahomedan secondary education on schemes such as additional schools, additional scholarships fee remission and duplication of lower classes.

GOVERNMENT, THE PUBLIC AND VACCINATION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In the correspondence entitled "Government of India and Vaccination" appearing in your valued columns on the 15th instant, a letter is reproduced which was recently addressed by the Viceroy to the National Anti-Vaccination League, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W., in which the Viceroy says:—

"While the law requires prosecution in cases of the kind mentioned in your letter [viz., conscientious objectors to vaccination] the Government of India do not favour repeated prosecution of those whose objections are based on genuine principles."

May not the Government altogether desist from prosecution? "No, because the law requires!" Does it? Then, as Mr. Bright said years ago, "when law comes in conflict with the conscience of the people, it is the law that should be altered and not the conscience that should be coerced" Compulsory Vaccination should be abolished here as has been done in England by Act of Parliament, 1898, with the happiest results to the health of the nation as is incontestably attested by Official Reports of the Local Government Board. There is a great diversity of opinion on the subject of vaccination. Many of our leading medical men condemn it altogether, and there are those of us who believe it to be wrong to do wrong simply because others tell us that wrong is right? The vaccination laws are totally different from all others. There are many objectionable laws which we submit to, simply because they do not materially affect us; whereas the Vaccination Acts are calculated to injure the health and lives of the people. Then another question arises:—What has vaccination done for the country? Has it lessened the number of cases of small-pox? Has it proved itself to be an infallible preventive of that disease? Has it never propagated other diseases? Is the mortality from small-pox less since the Vaccination Acts came into operation? Had those who passed the Acts ever studied the subject? And if so, did they not find it was often injurious, although they carefully concealed the fact?

I deny the usefulness of vaccination, and I affirm that disease in some of its most loathsome forms is transmitted by this beastly agency. It is a fact that cannot be denied, that there are many deaths from vaccination, that much needless suffering, and in some instances, life-long injury, are the result. Even those who uphold the practice are obliged to admit that there is such a thing as spurious vaccination caused by impure lymph. Must not all "lymph" be impure? Is it not in itself the very essence of impurity? And can we put this impurity (foetid matter) into the blood of a healthy child and expect a good result? Impossible! It is against the laws of God and nature. How often do we see children who were previously healthy, become after vaccination, sickly and weak? The public feeling is strong against this system of blood-poisoning, and I venture to say that two-thirds of the population of this country condemn it although the arbitrary provisions of the iniquitous Acts compel many parents to suffer their little ones to undergo a vile and savage operation. The question is often asked—How can we alter this state of things? I answer.—By a constant and firm resistance to the Act. How were the streets of Jerusalem kept clean? By each one sweeping the part before his own door: and so it must be in the case of vaccination—each one must refuse to have his children vaccinated and also petition the Government for the repeal of the compulsory clauses of the Act.

SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1918.

LATEST CABLES.

LOUSTALOT AND COMBY ARRESTED.

IN CONNECTION WITH CAILLAUX AFFAIR

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Jan. 17.

Recd. 1-25 a.m. Jan. 18.

Deputy Loustalot has been arrested in connection with the Caillaux affair, also Comby who is stated to have accompanied Loustalot to Switzerland when the latter was communicating with Munir Pasha, formerly Turkish Ambassador in Paris. It is also stated that Caillaux planned to make General Carrail generalissimo.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES.

EFFORTS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.

Recd. 1-25 a.m. Jan. 18.

The Government is conferring with the representatives of labour unions and of provincial Governments with the object of distributing available labour to ensure increased agricultural and essential industrial production. Steel manufacturers have agreed to increase the output by twenty per cent.

TURKESTAN PROCLAIMED AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17.

Recd. 1-25 a.m. Jan. 18.

The Ukrainian Information Bureau announces that Turkestan has proclaimed autonomous republic allied to the Russian republic and has appointed a provisional government.

JAPANESE WARSHIP TO VLADIVOSTOK

(Reuter's Telegram.)

TOKIO, Jan. 17.

Recd. 1-25 a.m. Jan. 18.

A warship has been despatched to Vladivostok for the protection of foreign interests.

U. S. COAL CONTROL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

Recd. 1-25 a.m., Jan. 18.

For the purpose of relieving coal stringency Mr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, has ordered the closing down for five days of every manufacturing plant in the United States except those producing food.

It is announced that the Government will also close down all manufacturing industries except food producers every Monday for ten weeks.

The order applies to all States east of the Mississippi, also to Minnesota and Louisiana.

Newspapers are permitted to use coal for but one edition daily. Offices and buildings may be heated five days weekly, but they must close down on Mondays and holidays.

Mr. Garfield estimates that the measure will save thirty million tons of coal during the ten weeks.

"ENGLAND'S DEBT TO INDIA."

NEW BOOK BY LALA LAJPATRAI PROSCRIBED.

The Government of India have issued a notification prohibiting the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the book by Lajpat Rai entitled 'England's debt to India,' published by W. B. Huebsch, New York.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEXT CONGRESS

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

In connection with arrangements for the next Congress to be held at Delhi in December, 1918, Messrs. Shivnarain, N. Bose and Dr. A. C. Sen have been appointed provisional secretaries.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK AFFAIR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

For some time an interesting case has been pending at the High Court in which the Hon. Mr. S. K. Chakravarti and others, the present directors of the Bengal National Bank claim damages against Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu the Maharaja of Durbhanga and others, ex-directors of the Bank for alleged mismanagement during the period of their directorship. In this connection a meeting of the shareholders of the Bank was held on the 9th instant at which a resolution was moved to withdraw the suit on certain terms. Mr. B. Chakravarti who presided did not accept, some voted by proxy and declared the resolution lost.

One of the shareholders filed a suit to-day before Mr. Justice Greaves against the directors of the Bank for a declaration that the votes rejected at that meeting should have been allowed. A note also was issued calling on the directors of the Bank to show cause why they should not be restrained from proceeding with the suit against the ex-directors.

The Calcutta Port Commissioner's traffic statement for the week ending the second instant published on Thursday shows seventeen thousand tons of imports, also forty-two thousand tons of export of which close upon half was coal. Fifty-nine thousand tons of shipping entered the port during the week.

MEDDLING WITH GANDHI PETITION.

PROSECUTION OF TALATI.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

This case, it will be recalled, arose out of the snatching away of a form of the petition which was being sent round for signatures of the people of the Panch Mahals at the suggestion of Mr. Gandhi in order that the same may be afterwards submitted to the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, by one Chunilal Bhaichand, the Japti-Talati of Bedia, a village in the Kalole Taluka of the Panch Mahal District, from the hands of one Lallu Bapu, an educated agriculturist of Bedia, while he was passing the Chora of the village, where the Talati resided, on his way to the different parts of the village for collecting signatures. The first hearing was held on the 4th instant in the Court of Mr. Hamid Ali, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, at Godhra. A full report of the proceedings of the day have already appeared in this paper of the 7th and 8th instant. The second hearing was held on the 14th instant before the same Magistrate, but in his moving court (under canvas) in the village of Bedia itself.

Mr. Harilal Nathabhai, of Ahmedabad, appeared for the accused, the complainant being represented by Messrs. P. M. Shah and Dikshabhai, leading pleaders of Godhra.

The Court was too small to accommodate spectators, who, in their hundreds, therefore, surrounded the place, blocking all the entrances and thus testifying to the fact that the case had aroused a considerable amount of interest in the minds of the people living in the neighbouring villages. The first witness examined was Mr. Motilal Maganlal, Fouzdari Clerk of the Court.

In answer to the questions put by the Magistrate he said that on 11th January, 1918, a petition was received in his office from the accused. (Identifies the petition). The verification was in his handwriting. A search-warrant was issued accordingly under section 96, Cr. P. C. to search the house of one Kesarisingh Nathabhai. He went to that house with a *Panch*. Kesarisingh was then working in his field; witness sent for him and, when he came home, told him that his house was to be searched in connection with a petition which was meant to be submitted to Mr. Montagu; thereupon Kesarisingh said he had the petition, went inside the house, and brought out a bundle of papers wrapped up in a rag, the bundle was opened and the petition taken out of it and produced to the witness by Kesarisingh. A Punchnama was then drawn up. (Identifies the document and the petition). The Punchnama was written by the witness, who also sent the two documents with his report to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate the same evening. (All the documents were put in as exhibits.

The cross-examination of the witness by the counsel on both sides was reserved.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S STORY.

The next witness examined as a Court-witness was Mr. Mahamud Miya, Sub-Inspector of Police, Kalole. He said his name was Mahamad Miya Hussan Miya; he was a Syed and was twenty-nine years old. On the 17th November, 1917, he had gone to Bedia. It was in connection with the enquiry he was making about a certain offence, he had then put up in the Chora of Bedia; the accused stayed in the same Chora. Witness knew about the petition on which signatures were being taken before it was submitted to the Secretary of State for India, he also knew that the signatures were being taken by one Lallu Bapu (complainant in this case), who passed by the Chora. He remembered Lallu passed by the Chora at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The accused told him: 'This is the man who is taking signatures on the Home Rule petition.' Then witness called Lallu and saw the petition was with him. When calling Lallu, witness said to him "Let me see what paper you have got, show it to me." Then witness saw the paper, it was the petition to be sent to Mr. Montagu; there were some signatures on the paper; Lallu had also another paper with him connected with the resolutions passed at the Godhra Conference.

Witness then asked Lallu, "What do you speak to the people when you take their signatures?"

Lallu replied "I read and explain to the people these resolutions, and tell people that their signatures are wanted on this petition, in order to bring into operation these resolutions." Witness returned the papers to Lallu, who then went away. (Witness here proceeded to the table of the Magistrate and, taking a map of the topography of the Chora, explained by what way Lallu went away).

Lallu went by the same way that he had come to the Chora. Witness could not exactly remember whether Lallu went towards his house, he could only see that Lallu had left the Chora and gone in the direction he had explained on the map. Witness could not say whether Lallu had gone towards the tank or not. Witness heard no noise after Lallu Bapu had left the Chora. When Lallu Bapu had left the witness, the accused, witness remembered, was in the Chora, near the witness, for about 5 or 10 minutes, talking to the witness. The talk was this:

Witness, who was there to make enquiries into an offence, asked the accused "Those people have not yet come?" and the accused replied "They are going to come; they will come."

There were two or three other persons with the witness when the above conversation went on between the witness and the accused, one of them being an old Patel of a Muwada; witness could not remember his name, but he knew that he was called "Muwadi Patel." Kabhai Mawsingh (Police Patel, Bedia) was not there at first; he came there afterwards, he came at about 3-30 p.m. Bawa Nara, the accused in the case into which the witness was enquiring, was also present at the Chora when the conversation was passing between the witness and the accused. Whether Soram Bhaiji, the old patel, and Bawa Nara, were in the front or back part of the Chora witness could not remember exactly. He did not remember whether they were sitting. Witness remembered the accused in this case was sitting near the door of the Chora where witness was himself sitting. (Cross-examination for the prosecution was reserved.)

Further examined by the court, witness said he could identify the petition, because he remembered therein the name of one man about whom he was inquiring. His name is Saramia (identifies the man's signature in the petition).

(Cross-examination on behalf of the accused was also reserved.)

At the suggestion of Mr. Harilal the court again asked witness which way Lallu went away after witness had returned him the papers.

Witness answered that he did not know whether Lallu went by one particular way or not; he did not remember that; all he knew was that Lallu went out of the door. (Laughter.) He went by the front door. After the complainant had left the place witness was sitting there.

The cross-examination of the complainant's witnesses which was reserved on the previous occasion, was taken up by Mr. Harilal at this stage.

"SEVERITY OF HIS MEASURES."

The first witness cross-examined was the complainant himself—Lallu Bapu—who said he had made no application for "tagavi" in 1912 for the purpose of purchasing bullocks; (correcting himself) he had asked for the "tagavi," but he did not get it. He did not know that the accused had made a report against his getting the "tagavi" alleging that the witness had one bullock. In 1911 witness did not make a petition to Mr. Ewbank against the accused.

When pressed further witness said: "My *Gaum* people had made a petition, perhaps, I may have signed it." In that petition it was not stated that the accused was forcibly recovering the assessment. All that the witness remembered of the contents of the petition was that the accused was forcibly taking from people milk and grass and was also forcing them to keep a watch at the Chora at night. (In reply to the court Mr. Harilal said his object in putting this question was to show that the complainant was among other people who had made a complaint against the accused on account of the severity of his measures.). Witness did not get any reply to that petition from Mr. Ewbank, though he knew that enquiries were made in the matter. Witness did not know whether, as the result of those enquiries the accused was or was not fined or punished; he was not sure whether the accused was fined or not. Witness knew Dama Fatch from his infancy; he did not know whether Dama Fatch had or had not signed that petition against the accused, he also did not know whether Dama Fatch was arrested for not paying the balance of his assessment. Witness could not say if the accused had made a report against him to the Forest Department for having taken away 26 more bundles of wood than he should have. Witness had paid the price of the extra bundles he had taken. Witness did not remember if the accused had made a report against him in the beginning of November, 1917, for committing an encroachment on the neighbouring land; he did not know anything about such a thing. The Mamlatdar told witness to return the piece of land that was encroached upon and took witness's signature in that behalf; the accused, being the Talati of the *Gaum*, may have reported of the Mamlatdar the circumstance of the encroachment. Witness did not know whether his witnesses in this cases were all co-parceners of Soram Bhaiji; witness himself was that man's parcener. Haribhai Bhaiji and Pahada Gabba were that man's parceners. Kabhai Mawsingh was also his co-parceners. All the witnesses of the complainant were not co-parceners of that man. Witness was a partner so far as "Kala Dhola" was concerned. Haribhai Bhaiji and Soram Bhaiji were partners. Pahada Gabba was a partner but not, Mathur Mori; Mawa Mana might be a partner. Witness did not know if there was enmity between Soram Bhaiji and the accused. He did not also know if Soram Bhaiji was removed by the accused from the Police Patelship. He also did not know if the accused had got Kabhai removed from "Ugradarship" by making a report against him. Witness did not know if Kabhai was ever charged with taking bribes. Witness was born in the Bedia village and had been living therein since his birth. He did not know the house of his partner Mathur Moti, because he lived inside the *Gaum*, where witness did not live. Witness did not know whether five years ago he was arrested one night by the accused for failing to pay the balance of his assessment. (Question was repeated). Witness was never arrested at night, whether there was or there was no balance owing by him. The accused had never arrested witness for not having registered his land in his name. Witness was not fined in that matter on the report of the accused. Witness could not say anything, in the matter, because he had received no intimation.

PETITION CANVASSED IN THE OPEN.

The first day he got the petition regarding Mr. Montagu was 2 or 4 days before Divali (1917). He did not remember the exact date, but it was 2 or 4 days before Divali. The petition was given him in the shop of Mahasukh Vasanji; witness had taken no signatures before Divali; the first signature was taken 2 or 3 days after Divali; witness began to obtain signatures at about 12 or 1 o'clock in the day; the time might be this (witness refers to the time when he was being cross-examined) time. (Laughter).

Witness could not specify the hour, because he did not know what "o'clock" meant. When the accused called the witness, while passing by the Chora with the petition, it was about this (the time of witness's giving evidence) time (1 o'clock). It might be 10 or 11 o'clock; it was about the time cattle are let loose for grazing purposes in the village; before the time he had passed by the Chora he had already taken about 25 signatures; those 25 signatures were taken partly on the day the accused had called witness in the Chora and partly the day before. Possibly signatures were taken both on the day the witness was called by the accused and the day previous. There might be signatures taken on the two days. It was true that the accused had called witness to himself in the Chora on the third day after the New Year's Day, because he had begun taking signatures on the next day and the 3rd day after the New Year's Day. Witness could not say the exact number of signatures he had taken before the form was snatched away from his hands by the accused. Witness had taken signatures on two days: he was not called by the accused on the previous day. Witness had the petition in his hand when he was called by the accused, at the time witness passed by the Chora. The petition was open in his hands, because he had been taking signatures; when the accused saw and called the witness, he was sitting at the back door of the Chora; accused did not call witness at the front door. At that time the accused was not sitting in the Chora doing any work; he was sitting on the flat top of a small wall which outskirted the back verandah on the eastern side. The accused was sitting there alone, he was doing nothing: Haribhai Bhaiji was not then sitting opposite to the accused, he was sitting in another part of the "otla."

SARTORIAL DISABILITIES!

At that time the accused was not examining his 'Daphtar'; there was nothing out before him. When witness was called by the accused, there was no one there except the accused and Haribhai Bhaiji; when the witness was called by the accused, the accused and Haribhai Bhaiji were the only two persons present. Haribhai Bhaiji was quiet when the witness was called by the accused. When the accused called witness, he was not wearing the silken digoji worn by Hindus while taking their food.

Mr. Dilsukhbhai: Here is an attempt to prove that the accused was so dressed at this time that he would not touch anybody! (Laughter). The accused was then wearing no turban, but a waistcoat and a "digoji."

When witness went up to the accused after being called by him, the accused said to the witness, "What is that paper, which you have in your hand?" Witness replied "This is a form for taking signatures on about Swaraj." Accused first said to the witness, "Come here." He said this to the witness when the witness was yet standing on the road. Witness, therefore, went up to the accused. The accused did not ask witness to show him the form. The accused said, "Our *Gaum* is a Mewasdari one, therefore, the Government should be given no cause to form a bad opinion about it." The accused said these words and abused the witness 2 or 4 times. Witness declined to give accused the form, but before he had declined, he was abused by the accused. The accused abused witness even before he had asked witness to show him the form. The accused asked witness to show him the form, but the latter declined to do so; the accused first abused the witness and then snatched away the form from his hands. The accused first abused the witness and then snatched away the paper from the hands of the witness. The accused abused witness and then said, "Give me the paper," and then the witness said, "I shall not give it." After abusing the witness the accused asked him to give him the form. After taking the form from the hands of the witness, the accused went inside the Chora. He snatched away the form, because the witness had declined to give it to him. After taking the form from the hands of the witness, the accused went inside the Chora. witness did not follow him inside the Chora, he added "Why should I go after him inside the Chora?" (Laughter.) Neither witness nor Haribhai Bhaiji followed the accused inside the Chora on that occasion. The accused snatched away the paper and went inside the Chora, he did open and read the form, he took it, opened it, read it, and while so reading it he went inside the Chora.

THREAT OF CHASTISEMENT.

What happened was this, that immediately after rising from the place, where he was sitting, the accused snatched the paper from the hands of the witness, opened it and, while in the course of reading it, entered the Chora. Witness did not then go straight to his house. The accused said to witness, "I will not allow you to go home." When the accused said this, he was moving to and fro. He said to the witness, "Do not go away." He was moving to and fro inside the Chora, from where he uttered the words "Do not go away." The accused said, "Do not go away," while he was just passing inside the Chora, the form in hand. After some little time, the witness did go away. While witness was waiting there for a while, the accused rapidly went inside the Chora and came out and again went inside. When the accused came outside, witness said to him, "Sahib, please give the form back to me." The accused said, "Go away, otherwise, I shall severely chastise you." Witness then left the place. When witness left the place, there were present there three persons, viz., Mathur Moti and one or two Banias, they came there a little after the form was snatched away from the hands of the witness. Mathur Moti went there 10 or 15 minutes after witness had been there. Mathur Moti came there when the accused had come out of the Chora after having gone inside it; Mathur Moti came there when the accused had returned from inside the Chora. At that time there were present in the Chora Mathur Moti, Haribhai Bhaiji, the accused and Pahada Gabba. These other people came there a short time after the witness went there, the "short time" would be as much as would pass, while a man was going from the court-room to the Chora (there were a few hundred yards between the two places).

The Court: That would mean about two minutes?

Mr. Harilal: Yes, your Honour, about that.

Mathur Moti was there when the accused was abusing the witness. People belonging to the surrounding places did not come there when the accused was abusing the witness. Many people resided near the Chora, but none of them came to where the accused was abusing the witness. People around could hear the abuses of the accused directed against the witness, if he said loudly to that extent. He was not talking so loudly as that; he was saying in a tone in which the witness and the examining counsel were talking to each other. (Laughter.) Witness did not abuse the accused in return. He could not say he was accustomed to be abused and, therefore, he did not retaliate. (Laughter.)

PROVOCATIVE LANGUAGE.

The Court: What is your point, Mr. Harilal?

Mr. Harilal: My submission is that the section requires that the abuse must be given with the knowledge and intention that it is likely to provoke a man; that should be the object of the abuse. If I can show that this village is a sort of a village or a type of a village where abuses are usually indulged in (laughter), then if the accused were to abuse a man, that would not constitute an offence; it will not, provided it is usual. (Laughter.) Your Honour, my case is that no abuses were given (laughter) and that the whole story of the prosecution is a myth. (Laughter.)

(Witness's answers to cross-examination follow.)

(To be continued.)

DIABETES

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Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

With great pleasure I, a diabetic patient, after using your specific for Diabetes for seven weeks, have got much benefit and it acted as a miracle. The urine is now free from sugar which was (24 grains per ounce) before. Sp. gr. being reduced from 1026 to 1017. I strongly recommend it to be used by the suffering public who have been attacked with this cruel disease.

BENODE BEHARY CHATTERJI, L.M.S.,
89, Boloram Dey Street,
Calcutta.

8

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue **Treasury Bills** for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For there months' Bills Rs. 98-12-0 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-8 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras

out of the revenues o the Government of India on the.....

day of.....1918.

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AND NAPHTHALIN BALLS, Re. 1 per lb.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

Century Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

MEDDLING WITH GANDHI PETITION.

PROSECUTION OF TALATI.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

This case, it will be recalled, arose out of the snatching away of a form of the petition which was being sent round for signatures of the people of the Panch Mahals at the suggestion of Mr. Gandhi in order that the same may be afterwards submitted to the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, by one Chunilal Bhalchand, the Jagir-Talati of Bedia, a village in the Kalol Taluka of the Panch Mahal District, from the hands of one Lallu Bapu, an educated agriculturist of Bedia, while he was passing the Chora of the village, where the Talati resided, on his way to the different parts of the village for collecting signatures. The first hearing was held on the 4th instant in the Court of Mr. Harilal Af. Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Godhra. A full report of the proceedings of the day have already appeared in this paper on the 7th and 8th instant. The second hearing was held on the 11th instant before the same Magistrate, but in his moving court (under canvas) in the village of Bedia itself.

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"SEVERITY OF HIS MEASURES."

The first witness cross-examined was the complainant himself—Lallu Bapu—who said he had made no application for "tagavi" in 1912 for the purpose of purchasing bullocks; (correcting himself) he had asked for the "tagavi," but he did not get it. He did not know that the accused had made a report against him getting the "tagavi" alleging that the witness had one bullock. In 1911 witness did not make a petition to Mr. Ewbank against the accused.

When pressed further witness said: "My *Gaam* people had made a petition, perhaps, I may have signed it." In that petition it was not stated that the accused was forcibly recovering the assessment. All that the witness remembered of the contents of the petition was that the accused was forcibly taking from people milk and grass and was also forcing them to keep a watch at the Chora at night. (In reply to the court Mr. Harilal said his object in putting this question was to show that the complainant was among other people who had made a complaint against the accused on account of the severity of his measures.). Witness did not get any reply to that petition from Mr. Ewbank, though he knew that enquiries were made in the matter. Witness did not know whether, as the result of those enquiries the accused was or was not fined or punished; he was not sure whether the accused was fined or not. Witness knew Dama Fatch from his infancy; he did not know whether Dama Fatch had or had not signed that petition against the accused, he also did not know whether Dama Fatch was arrested for not paying the balance of his assessment. Witness could not say if the accused had made a report against him to the Forest Department for having taken away 26 more bundles of wood than he should have. Witness had paid the price of the extra bundles he had taken. Witness did not remember if the accused had made a report against him in the beginning of November, 1917, for committing an encroachment on the neighbouring land; he did not know anything about such a thing. The Mamlatdar told witness to return the piece of land that was encroached upon and took witness's signature in that behalf; the accused, being the Talati of the *Gaam*, may have reported of the Mamlatdar the circumstance of the encroachment. Witness did not know whether his witnesses in this cases were all co-parceners of Soram Bhaiji; witness himself was that man's parcener. Haribhai Bhaiji and Pahada Gabha were that man's parceners. Kabhai Mawsingh was also his co-parceners. All the witnesses of the complainant were not co-parceners of that man. Witness was a partner so far as "Kala Dhola" was concerned. Haribhai Bhaiji and Soram Bhaiji were partners, Pahada Gabha was a partner but not, Mathur Mori; Mawa Mana might be a partner. Witness did not know if there was enmity between Soram Bhaiji and the accused. He did not also know if Soram Bhaiji was removed by the accused from the Police Patelship. He also did not know if the accused had got Kabhai removed from "Ugradarship" by making a report against him. Witness did not know if Kabhai was ever charged with taking bribes. Witness was born in the Bedia village and had been living therein since his birth. He did not know the house of his partner Mathur Moti, because he lived inside the *Gaam*, where witness did not live. Witness did not know whether five years ago he was arrested one night by the accused for failing to pay the balance of his assessments. (Question was repeated). Witness was never arrested at night, whether there was or there was no balance owing by him. The accused had never arrested witness for not having registered his land in his name. Witness was not fined in that matter on the report of the accused. Witness could not say anything in the matter, because he had received no intimation.

PETITION CANVASSED IN THE OPEN.

The first day he got the petition regarding Mr. Montagu was 2 or 4 days before Divali (1917). He did not remember the exact date, but it was 2 or 4 days before Divali. The petition was given him in the shop of Mahasukh Vasanji; witness had taken no signatures before Divali; the first signature was taken 2 or 3 days after Divali; witness began to obtain signatures at about 12 or 1 o'clock in the day; the time might be this (witness refers to the time when he was being cross-examined) time. (Laughter).

Witness could not specify the hour, because he did not know what "o'clock" meant. When the accused called the witness, while passing by the Chora with the petition, it was about this (the time of witness's giving evidence) time (1 o'clock). It might be 10 or 11 o'clock; it was about the time cattle are let loose for grazing purposes in the village; before the time he had passed by the Chora he had already taken about 25 signatures; those 25 signatures were taken partly on the day the accused had called witness in the Chora and partly the day before. Possibly signatures were taken both on the day the witness was called by the accused and the day previous. There might be signatures taken on the two days. It was true that the accused had called witness to himself in the Chora on the third day after the New Year's Day, because he had begin taking signatures on the next day and the 3rd day after the New Year's Day. Witness could not say the exact number of signatures he had taken before the form was snatched away from his hands by the accused. Witness had taken signatures on two days: he was not called by the accused on the previous day. Witness had the petition in his hand when he was called by the accused, at the time witness passed by the Chora. The petition was open in his hands, because he had been taking signatures; when the accused saw and called the witness, he was sitting at the back door of the Chora; accused did not call witness at the front door. At that time the accused was not sitting in the Chora doing any work; he was sitting on the flat top of a small wall which outskirted the back verandah on the eastern side. The accused was sitting there alone, he was doing nothing: Haribhai Bhaiji was not then sitting opposite to the accused, he was sitting in another part of the "otla."

SARTORIAL DISABILITIES!

At that time the accused was not examining his 'Daphtar'; there was nothing out before him. When witness was called by the accused, there was no one there except the accused and Haribhai Bhaiji; when the witness was called by the accused, the accused and Haribhai Bhaiji were the only two persons present. Haribhai Bhaiji was quiet when the witness was called by the accused. When the accused called witness, he was not wearing the silken digoji worn by Hindus while taking their food.

Mr. Dilsukhbhai: Here is an attempt to prove that the accused was so dressed at this time that he would not touch anybody! (Laughter). The accused was then wearing no turban, but a waistcoat and a "digoji."

When witness went up to the accused after being called by him, the accused said to the witness, "What is that paper, which you have in your hand?" Witness replied "This is a form for taking signatures on about Swaraj." Accused first said to the witness, "Come here." He said this to the witness when the witness was yet standing on the road. Witness, therefore, went up to the accused. The accused did not ask witness to show him the form. The accused said, "Our *Gaam* is a Mewasdari one, therefore, the Government should be given no cause to form a bad opinion about it." The accused said these words and abused the witness 2 or 4 times. Witness declined to give accused the form, but before he had declined, he was abused by the accused. The accused abused witness even before he had asked witness to show him the form. The accused asked witness to show him the form, but the latter declined to do so; the accused first abused the witness and then snatched away the form from his hands. The accused first abused the witness and then snatched away the paper from the hands of the witness. The accused abused witness and then said, "Give me the paper," and then the witness said, "I shall not give it." After abusing the witness the accused asked him to give him the form. After taking the form from the hands of the witness, the accused went inside the Chora. He snatched away the form, because the witness had declined to give it to him. After taking the form from the hands of the witness, the accused went inside the Chora. witness did not follow him inside the Chora, he added "Why should I go after him inside the Chora?" (Laughter.) Neither witness nor Haribhai Bhaiji followed the accused inside the Chora on that occasion. The accused snatched away the paper and went inside the Chora, he did open and read the form, he took it, opened it, read it, and while so reading it he went inside the Chora.

THREAT OF CHASTISEMENT.

What happened was this, that immediately after rising from the place, where he was sitting, the accused snatched the paper from the hands of the witness, opened it and, while in the course of reading it, entered the Chora. Witness did not then go straight to his house. The accused said to witness, "I will not allow you to go home." When the accused said this, he was moving to and fro. He said to the witness, "Do not go away." He was moving to and fro inside the Chora, from where he uttered the words "Do not go away." The accused said, "Do not go away," while he was just passing inside the Chora, the form in hand. After some little time, the witness did go away. While witness was waiting there for a while, the accused rapidly went inside the Chora and came out and again went inside. When the accused came outside, witness said to him, "Sahib, please give the form back to me." The accused said, "Go away, otherwise, I shall severely chastise you." Witness then left the place. When witness left the place, there were present there three persons, viz., Mathur Moti and one or two Banias, they came there a little after the form was snatched away from the hands of the witness. Mathur Moti went there 10 or 15 minutes after witness had been there. Mathur Moti came there when the accused had come out of the Chora after having gone inside it; Mathur Moti came there when the accused had returned from inside the Chora. At that time there were present in the Chora Mathur Moti, Haribhai Bhaiji, the accused and Pahada Gabha. These other people came there a short time after the witness went there. the "short time" would be as much as would pass, while a man was going from the court-room to the Chora (there were a few hundred yards between the two places).

The Court: That would mean about two minutes?

Mr. Harilal: Yes, your Honour, about that.

Mathur Moti was there when the accused was abusing the witness. People belonging to the surrounding places did not come there when the accused was abusing the witness. Many people resided near the Chora, but none of them came to where the accused was abusing the witness. People around could hear the abuses of the accused directed against the witness, if he said loudly to that extent. He was not talking so loudly as that; he was saying in a tone in which the witness and the examining counsel were talking to each other. (Laughter.) Witness did not abuse the accused in return. He could not say he was accustomed to be abused and, therefore, he did not retaliate. (Laughter.)

PROVOCATIVE LANGUAGE.

The Court: What is your point, Mr. Harilal?

Mr. Harilal: My submission is that the section requires that the abuse must be given with the knowledge and intention that it is likely to provoke a man; that should be the object of the abuse. If I can show that this village is a sort of a village or a type of a village where abuses are usually indulged in (laughter), then if the accused were to abuse a man, that would not constitute an offence; it will not, provided it is usual. (Laughter.) Your Honour, my case is that no abuses were given (laughter) and that the whole story of the prosecution is a myth. (Laughter.)

(Witness's answers to cross-examination follow.)

(To be continued.)

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7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BONA-FIDE PURCHASER OF THE PROPERTY.

QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

Foolchand Koobaji vs. Ahmed Mahomed Ghauchi.

(Before Justices Shah and Martin.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. B. N. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The facts are briefly these:

On the 27th October 1916 one Ebrahim Vally Gajaria, who was found guilty of criminal breach of trust in respect of a victoria and two horses, by a duly executed deed hypothecated the said victoria and two horses with the applicant Foolchand Koobaji and obtained a loan of Rs. 500. Then on the 3rd of September 1917 Ebrahim sold the victoria and the horses to the respondent Ahmed Mahomed Ghauchi for Rs. 410. Ahmed spent considerable money over the victoria and had it practically renewed. One of the horses was dead. The applicant Foolchand then charged the accused Ebrahim with criminal breach of trust before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

CONVICTING MAGISTRATE'S OBSERVATION.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate in convicting Ebrahim observed:—"The accused admits that he sold the property but he says he did so with the complainant's permission. I have no doubt in my mind that the accused having constituted himself the trustee of the complainant in respect of the victoria and the horses sold them to the witness Ahmed Mahomed. He is therefore guilty of the offence of criminal breach of trust. I therefore convict the accused under section 406 I. P. Code, but taking into consideration the fact that the complainant true to the instinct of his race, has been actually bleeding the accused who has foolishly fallen in his clutches, I sentence the accused to a fine of Rs. 100; in default, to rigorous imprisonment for one month. The purchaser Ahmed Mahomed is a bona-fide purchaser of the victoria and the horses. I cannot under section 517 Cr. P. Code disturb the right which he had acquired (Vide Bancock vs. Lawson (1880) 5 Q. B. D. 284).

Against the above order of the Magistrate Foolchand Koobaji, complainant, applied to the High Court to set aside the order of the Magistrate regarding the victoria and horses in which Ahmed had acquired the right.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments discharged the rule.

Mr. Craigo appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Dhagjal K. Thakore instructed by Mr. M. K. Thakore appeared for the opponent.

WIFE MURDERED BY HUSBAND,

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)

Nana Aba Salgude and Sarshi Sakharam vs. The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Satara. He found both the accused guilty of murdering one Yamuna, a young woman, and sentenced them both to Transportation for life under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The deceased Yamuna a young woman under 25 years of age, was one of the two co-wives of the first accused Nana. Nana had discarded his other wife Radha and was living with Yamuna in a somewhat isolated house in the village of Limb. On the 22nd of August, the accused Nana went to the village *chavdi* and gave information to the Police Patil that his wife had dashed herself against something and had met with her death. The Police Patil went to the scene of the offence and he found the dead body laid on the floor with a sheet covering it. There was a pool of blood near the body. The walls were bespattered with blood right up to the ceiling. A piece of fuel and a grinding stone lying close by were splashed with blood. Suspecting foul play the Police Patil had the house locked up and watched by Ramoshis till the arrival of the Police.

FATAL INTIMACY.

The case for the prosecution was that Yamuna was killed by the two accused. It was alleged that the first accused had during the last two years contracted an intimacy with the second accused Sarshi, a woman who was employed in his service, and that the deceased Yamuna bitterly resented the intimacy. The deceased had called the second accused a "knavish prostitute." Upon this the second accused went to the first accused and related the facts to him. An altercation ensued between the deceased and the second accused Sarshi culminating in a ferocious attack made upon Yamuna by the two accused with the result described.

The first accused had made a statement that there was a quarrel between his wife and the second accused, and that he pacified both of them and left the house, when he returned to the house he found his wife dead. The accused retracted this statement in the sessions court on the plea that he was tutored to make it by some of the villagers. The defence of the second accused was that she was innocent.

CIRCUMSTANCIAL EVIDENCE.

The Sessions Judge in marshalling the evidence observed that there was no direct evidence to connect either of the accused with the crime. The evidence was entirely circumstantial and consisted of possessing blood stained and other incriminating articles, the conduct of the accused after the death, viewed by the first accused in the hope of stifling inquiry as to the cause of her death. After the most anxious consideration which he could give to the evidence, he was of opinion that link by link the chain of circumstances fastens the guilt of this crime upon both the accused. The murder was as cruel and callous a murder, as any he had tried, and at first sight seemed to call for the extreme penalty of the law. But on more mature reflection it seemed to him that the lesser punishment was the proper sentence to be awarded in this case. The evidence was inferential and it was possible that there might have been undisclosed circumstances extenuating one or the other of the accused. It would be therefore a wrong use of discretion to pass the sentence of death.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah with Mr. K. B. Kolkar appeared for the first accused. Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni appeared for the second accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

OPTION TO REPURCHASE.

CANNOT BE ASSIGNED.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

Vithoba Madhav,—Appellant v. Madhav Damodar and others,—Respondents.

This was an appeal from the decree of Mr. K. H. Leggett, District Judge of Kanara who confirmed the decree of Mr. S. K. Palkar, Subordinate Judge of Kumta.

The facts are these:—One Gidda Hegda passed a sale deed on 3rd March 1902 in favour of defendant's husband for Rs. 100. A condition was reserved in that deed that if Gidd Hegde or his descendants should repay the amount of consideration within 2 years after the lapse of 12 years from the date of the sale deed, the vendee should reconvey. Gidd Hegde died shortly afterwards, leaving a son who died in 1905. The latter's widowed mother Godavari succeeded as heir. Godavari sold the right of repurchase to one Manja Hegde on 27 November 1905. Manja sold half of the right so sold to one Nagamma who in her turn sold it to plaintiff No. 1 on 18th March 1912. Manja sold the remaining half of the right to plaintiff No. 2 on 17th May, 1912. On the 1st March 1915, plaintiffs brought this suit to recover possession from the defendants on payment of Rs. 200. The defence was that the condition of resale was personal to Gidda Hegde and his family. Both the trial Court and the lower Apellate Court held that the condition was not personal and that the assignees could recover possession. Mr. Leggett in the course of his judgment, observed as follows:—"One of plaintiff's assignor's was the mother and heir of the vendor's son; and I see no reason to think that the word 'descendants' was not intended to include such a person. This is not a sale to a relation who might out of affection agree to allow the vendor a personal right to repurchase. It is a sale by a judgment-debtor to a decree holder and by it the judgment debtor reserved to himself the right of repurchase. That right he would not desire to restrict, he would, on the contrary, wish to make it as extensive and valuable as possible."

The defendants appealed to the High Court.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar for the appellants contended that the right of repurchase was personal and could not be assigned. 30 Cal. 50 P.C. S. 6 of the Transfer of Property Act. 19 Bom. L. R. at p. 7 and S. Datt on vendor and purchaser.

Mr. Nilkant Atmaram, for the Respondents urged that the right was not personal, that it could be assigned under S. 6 T. P. Act, that the legal representatives of the original vendor can sue for specific performance under S. 27 of the Specific Relief Act.

The High Court, after hearing arguments, allowed the appeal and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs throughout.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 18TH OF JANUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 42.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1254-17—Matubhai J and M. Bezonji Shapurji Madan v Ruttonshaw Furdunji Motiwalla & others, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

967-17—Arshshir H D and Co, Nardamdas Bhau a firm v. Bhimji Macbha and ors, Mehta D and L. Motichand and D. Part heard.

1417-14—Nanu H and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Kalianji Umersey and ors, Tyabji D and Co. Part heard, by Macleod J. 16-3-16, against 2nd defendant only.

SHORT CAUSE.

1189-17—Crawford B & Co., The Eastern Bank Ltd. v. Hiralal Baldiodas, Mulji & Tha.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

870-17—Payne and Co. Vadilal Premchand a firm v Choonilal Ratanji, Unwalla P and T.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUES.

27-17—Payne and Co. Nathibai widow v Haricband Mancharam and ors, Hiralal and Co., Payne & Co., As per J. Or 6-8-17.

1191-16—Payne and Co. Bai Babee v Haricband Mancharam and ors. Hiralal and Co., Payne and Co., As per J. Or. 6-8-17.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case—1213-17.—Crawford B and Co., Peter William Monie Municipal Commissioner v The Revd Robert Scott, Mirza M and M. Discharge. In the case of Stevens v. Woodward (1881) 6 Q.B.D.318, the facts were different. a clerk who had no business to go into his master's lavatory room had gone there to wash his hands, and had negligently left the tap open, which damaged plaintiff's premises, and it was held that such a visit was not incident to the ordinary duties of a clerk's employment, and hence his master would not be liable. The maxim of common law, *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas* (So use your own as not to injure others) also points to the same conclusion. An upper floor tenant should use his water tap with ordinary care. As soon as his needs are satisfied he should turn off the tap. If this duty were not cast on him then no lower floor occupier would be safe from damage due to the overflow. Relying therefore on all these circumstances I find defendants liable.

On the question of damage I find that they are grossly exaggerated. Bhaka's report made a week after the event, is a partisan report, and he had travelled beyond his province as an Engineer and architect in assessing a printer's damages. I find that the machines, its rollers and other parts were no doubt much damaged by this uninterrupted overflow for about 12 hours. I would assess the damage at Rs. 175.

Verdict for Rs. 175 and costs in proportion. Professional costs Rs. 15.

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RUNNING WATER-TAP.

WARNING TO TENANTS.

DAMAGES FOR NEGLIGENCE

Mohomedbhai Toslamhussein and others.

vs.

Gokuldas Premji and others.

Before the Acting Chief Judge Small Causes Court.

The plaintiffs in this case are the Proprietors of Uniform Electric Printing Press, which is situated on the ground floor of a house in Tamarind Lane. The defendants were first floor tenants on the same premises occupying the portion immediately on the top of the printing press. Owing to the negligence of the defendant's servants, a water tap of their floor was left open in the evening with the result that water overflowed from the *nahni* and trickled down to the ground floor thus damaging the plaintiff's goods and machinery. Plaintiff accordingly sued for damages which he assessed at Rupees 900. His Honour the Acting Chief Judge Mr. K. M. Jhaveri decreed the claim in part and in so doing delivered the following judgment:

JUDGMENT.

This is a case of some importance to neighbouring tenants. Plaintiffs occupy the ground floor of a house in Tamarind Lane while defendants occupy the floor above for office. To this office is attached a small room, which is used as a tea-room. In this room there is a water tap, from which water falls when the tap is turned on, on a *nahni* or *mori*, which has a flooring of cement, with an outlet or hole opening into and connected with the Municipal drain by means of a pipe, meant to carry away all water which falls on the cement flooring. This *nahni* is bounded on two sides by the two walls—east and south—and on the two remaining sides west and north by raised parapets, so that any overflow of water on to the floor of the tea room is impossible until it passes over the lower parapet which is about 1½ feet in height. Plaintiffs use the ground floor for a printing press, one of their machines being located in a room immediately below defendant's tea room. On the evening of the 20th April, 1917, defendants closed their office and went away at about 6 p.m. A couple of hours thereafter water began to trickle down the sides of the two walls and from the ceiling on to the plaintiffs' machine and the floor of the room in which it was worked. Plaintiffs complained of it at once to the Ramosi of the landlord who was on the premises but he said he was helpless and could not do anything as the upper floor room was locked and he had not got the key. The trickling and the leaking continued the whole night and next morning, till the office was opened. Fort ward gets water all the 24 hours of the day and night without interruption, at times with 50 lbs. pressure, so one can imagine what the volume of water leaking, down below must have been. Happily the tap is a small one, and hence the damage to plaintiff's machine could not have been great. There is no doubt that defendant or their man must have left the tap open, otherwise there was no occasion for the water to trickle down. There is no doubt also that the outlet of the pipe or sink which is connected with the Municipal drain must have been choked (possibly by the leaves) or else water could not have overflowed the parapet on to the floor of the tea-room and made its way down below. The question is, under the circumstances, can it be said that defendants were negligent, and that they should pay damages? Defendants' learned Vakil says that he being merely a tenant, there is no cause of action against him. Ordinarily it would be so, and examples of that position are given by Chaudavarkar. J. in Bomanji vs. Mahomedali 7 Bombay Law Reporter page 713. But there are several English cases, where under similar or parallel circumstances, defendants were held liable. The result of the decision in Ross v. Fedder (1872) L.R. 7 Q.B. 661, —where plaintiff, the occupier of a lower floor had suffered damage from a water closet of which defendant the upper floor occupier had the exclusive use—is thus summarised by the said Learned Judge at page 722: "That a tenant occupying a floor of a building cannot hold liable another tenant occupying an upper floor for damage from an apparatus for conducting water of which the latter has the exclusive benefit, without proof of negligence." Readymoney and Co v. Smith (1902) 86 L. T. 708, was a case where a clerk of the defendant turned on the tap in a lavatory, and finding no water in it, went away without turning it off, so that at night when water was turned on, it overflowed and went through the floor and damaged plaintiffs' goods in the room below. The employer of the clerk, i.e., the defendant was held liable for the damage. Abelson v. Bramman 2 Q.B.D. 179 was a case where, as in this case, defendant's employee's had emptied tea leaves into a sink, in consequence of which the pipe leading from the sink was choked and an overflow of water took place, which damaged plaintiff's room and goods therein, There plaintiff was held entitled to recover damages as a duty was cast upon defendant to prevent an overflow. Which duty he had failed to discharge. In the case of Stevens v. Woodward (1881) 6 Q.B.D.318, the facts were different. a clerk who had no business to go into his master's lavatory room had gone there to wash his hands, and had negligently left the tap open, which damaged plaintiff's premises, and it was held that such a visit was not incident to the ordinary duties of a clerk's employment, and hence his master would not be liable. The maxim of common law, *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas* (So use your own as not to injure others) also points to the same conclusion. An upper floor tenant should use his water tap with ordinary care. As soon as his needs are satisfied he should turn off the tap. If this duty were not cast on him then no lower floor occupier would be safe from damage due to the overflow. Relying therefore on all these circumstances I find defendants liable.

On the question of damage I find that they are grossly exaggerated. Bhaka's report made a week after the event, is a partisan report, and he had travelled beyond his province as an Engineer and architect in assessing a printer's damages. I find that the machines, its rollers and other parts were no doubt much damaged by this uninterrupted overflow for about 12 hours. I would assess the damage at Rs. 175.

Verdict for Rs. 175 and costs in proportion. Professional costs Rs. 15.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Jan. 17th.

	Rs
Cash Certificates	2,317-4
Total up-to-date	25,25,62,1-12

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TWO EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTOR'S AGENT CONVICTED.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad at the Mazagaon Police Court, Rao Saheb Raghunathrao Tawde of the C.I.D. charged Govind Ramchandra and Sona Prataji, Municipal employees, and Laxman Shamrao alias Eknath, a contractor's agent, with attempting to cheat the Municipality by false entries in the Municipal record.

Mr. Leslie Crawford of Messrs. Crawford and Co., conducted the prosecution the accused being defended by Mr. N. N. Saher, Mr. Balubhai Desai, Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Mr. B. J. Dhondi and Mr. Kampani.

It was stated for the prosecution that the Municipal Commissioner on receipt of some information regarding frauds, sent the same up to the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Raghunathrao was sent to make investigations, who arrested the three accused in July last. It was found that the accused had entered thirteen carts in the books as employed, although they were not actually used, and appropriated the fare.

After a protracted hearing, the magistrate in delivering judgment observed that there was no doubt that the first two accused, with the connivance of the third, manipulated the books by falsely inserting the numbers of labour carts as employed for the Municipality on certain days. The case had been conclusively proved for the prosecution. The Court, after taking all the evidence into consideration fully, was of the opinion that none of the thirteen carts had gone for the muster at A Ward office on June 28, and that not one of them was employed on that day for Municipal work. Both Mr. Raghunathrao and his assistant had shown remarkable skill in investigating the fraud. All the accused were convicted, first and the third accused were sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to three months.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

SOMALI GETS ONE YEAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera sentenced Essa Umer, a Somali, to one year's rigorous imprisonment for causing grievous hurt to Mahomed bin Abdulla (15), an Arab boy. Sub-Inspector G. H. Wanjara prosecuted. It was alleged that on Sunday evening the complainant was bringing his jolly boat to Mallet Bunder, when the accused, who had his boat behind him, tried to obstruct the complainant's boat in order to go ahead. On the complainant objecting to this the accused picked up a bamboo and struck him violently on the head causing facture of the frontal bones.

"ACCIDENTAL DEATH"

FATALLY RUN OVER BY TAXI.

At the G. T. Hospital Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Nicholas Fernandez, aged sixty-five. The evidence was that on Tuesday night, about nine o'clock Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Morley with Mr. B. M. Berrill, were travelling in a taxi car from the Royal Opera House towards Colaba when near the Pandey Sanatorium the deceased was knocked down by the car and injured. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died shortly after admission.

Mr. Morley in his evidence said that near the establishment of Messrs. Wright and Co., they saw three or four khakiclad figures some six or seven feet in front of the car. Two or three of them got off to one side. One seemed to move to and fro. The car twice tried to dodge the man, but ultimately he was knocked down and run over. The car stopped within its own length. They had been slowing down for the corner and the horn was being blown. Witness' house was only a few yards beyond the corner of the Pandey Sanatorium. The place was badly lighted. They jumped out and found the two soldiers helping the injured man, who appeared to be badly hurt. Witness got the chemist close by to dress the wounds and then removed the deceased to the hospital. In witness' opinion the fatality was unavoidable by the driver.

Mr. Morley and Mr. Berrill corroborated Mr. Morley.

Mr. Charles Knowles who was walking on the road at the time said that the car did not seem to be travelling fast and was stopped at once. The road was good just at that place, but dark and narrow. Witness was of opinion that the fatality was unavoidable owing to the conduct of the deceased, who was an aged man.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

OPIUM SMUGGLER SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Raje charged one Abdulla Ismail with possessing four lbs. of opium, valued at Rs. 85, without a license. It appeared that the accused was going into the docks on Wednesday when he was searched by a Customs peon, and the opium was found on the accused's person.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment. He had six convictions under the Indian Penal Code.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sergeant Davidson charged one Ramchandra Mahadeo with theft of a coat with gold buttons valued at Rs. 110. It appeared that the accused was removing the coat which was hanging from a peg in the shop of Manilal Chunilal, when he was seized. On being seized he threw down the coat. He was convicted and as he had three previous convictions he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

In connection with the prohibition of shipments of rice to Singapore and Straits ports the Straits Rice Merchants' Association of Rangoon have submitted a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor pointing out the great hardships Government action will entail on the association. The memorialists desire the exemption made in favour of India may be notified to be extended to export to Penang and Singapore.

IMPROPER ELECTION ACTIVITIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would request you kindly to insert the following in your valuable paper at an early date as it involves a question of morality in respect of our local Municipal Elections the next of which will come off early in March 1918.

The legality of provision of carriages, etc., made by candidates for Municipal Elections, at their own cost, for conveying voters to and back from the poling stations, having been called in question a few years ago in a town in the Central Provinces, it was ruled by the District Court having jurisdiction over the town that the practice was illegal. A copy of the ruling was obtained by me in 1915, and handed over to a local pleader in connection with an election-suit which had subsequently to be abandoned. That pleader being now dead, I am trying to obtain another copy of the ruling and will forward it to you for publication, in continuation of this letter, as soon as it is received. However, in the meantime, I would invite the attention of all the candidates for our next local Municipal Elections, to the *principle* involved in the said ruling, though I am aware that the ruling itself does not apply to the Bombay Presidency. I think it is time now, at least for our educated people, to avoid playing the blind man's buff, as they have been doing till now by sticking to that practice which is at least unjust, if not illegal, especially in a town like Poona where voting by ballot has been recently introduced, at Municipal elections particularly with the object of avoiding any sort of undue influence being in any way brought upon voters by any of the candidates. Poona has, long since, had the good fortune to take the lead in all items of social and political reform.—Yours etc.,

NILCANT R. SAHASRABUDDHE.

Poona City.

Jan. 14, 1918.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT AND SUGARCANE CULTIVATORS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—As your readers are no doubt aware, there are nearly five thousand acres of land in the neighbourhood of Poona watered by the Mutha canal and devoted to sugarcane cultivation. The sugarcane cultivators pay annually a revenue of nearly two lakhs of rupees to the Irrigation Department and it would be naturally expected that their interests would be looked to in the administration of that department. Unfortunately, such is not actually the case.

In 1914, a Committee was appointed to consider means to prevent alleged wastage of irrigation water by sugarcane growers and they drew up a set of rules which utterly ignore the cultivators' difficulties and have consequently caused a considerable amount of dissatisfaction amongst them. This was to be expected, as the cultivators were not represented at all in the Committee, which, was constituted of two officers of the Irrigation Department (one of them being quite new to the Department), the Director of Agriculture and the Collector of Poona. Although it is known generally that the officers of the Agricultural Department are in sympathy with the cultivators' point of view in this matter, the rules that have been passed by the Committee suggest that the views of the Directors of Agriculture were out-voted by the non-agricultural members of the Committee.

The rules, to express their purport very briefly, insist on the cultivators dividing the sugarcane area into one acre blocks and on the construction of bunds of the size 2 feet high, 2½ feet wide at the top and with a slope of 1 inch in one foot around him; and the further dividing of the one acre blocks into quarter of an acre blocks—having bunds of the size 1½ feet high and 1½ feet wide at the top. This is intended to secure saving of water which the cultivators have been believed to be in the habit of wasting by taking in a quantity far in excess of their proper requirements. It is conceivable that individual cultivators have done this in the past, but more often than not, this was due to the very great irregularity and uncertainty in getting irrigation water which every sugarcane cultivator has experienced. But the remedy suggested is far worse than the disease. It may cure the disease but kill the patient. No account has been taken in framing the rules of the amount of sheer waste of useful land that the construction of the bunds of the size prescribed involves. It can be easily shown by calculation that quite one-fourth of an acre is thus lost to the cultivator per acre. In addition to this, the cost of construction would be about Rs. 30 per acre with practically no compensating advantage. The bunds, moreover, seriously interfere with the proper cultivation of the fields. In many cases, where the soil is shallow, much valuable soil has to be wasted in constructing the bunds, almost exposing the rock underneath. Again, the rules absolutely prohibit the letting out of water from one block into another, a condition which during the rains is likely to create almost ideal conditions for bringing about a water-logged condition of the fields with consequent damage to the crop.

It will be seen from the above account that the cultivators' point of view needs to be represented to the proper authorities. From several villages applications have already been sent to the Irrigation Department protesting against these rules, but as yet no reply has been received. In order to put together their grievances in an organised manner, a meeting of about 200 cultivators, representing about a dozen villages on the Mutha Canal was held at Mundhva, five miles from Poona, on the 13th instant. Dr. Harold H. Mann, Principal, Poona Agricultural College, was kind enough to preside at this meeting. The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat, the Secretary of the Deccan Agricultural Association also was present. Mr. Knight, Professor of Agriculture, and Mr. Patil, Deputy Director of Agriculture, N.D., both sympathised with the objects of the meeting, but were unavoidably absent. However, Mr. G. R. Mahajan, late Superintendent of Manjri Farm, and now acting Assistant Professor of Agriculture and an authority on matters connected with sugarcane cultivation was present. Speeches were made by more than a dozen cultivators stating their various practical difficulties in consequence of the operation of the new rules. The visitors also made sympathetic speeches, who assured the audience that there was no feeling of opposition between the irrigation and the agricultural departments and that it was merely a case of bringing about a proper understanding of the difficulties of the cultivators to the irrigation department and he felt no doubt that they would be removed. He promised every assistance.

Accordingly the meeting appointed a committee of representatives of all the villages on the Mutha Canal who were authorised to represent their grievances to the proper authorities with the advice of Dr. Mann and Mr. Mahajan.

A SUGARCANE CULTIVATOR

Loni Kalbhor,
District Poona,
13th January, 1918.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 17.

The disturbance on the north-west frontier has given light local rain and snow in Baluchistan and the north-west frontier province is moving into the Punjab. The storm formed off Madras is probably moving northwards, after having given moderate rain to the coast. Madras reporting one and a half inches.

Forecast:—Extension of precipitation into the Punjab, Kashmir and north Madras coast.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 17th January 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-eastern districts and modertely clouded elsewhere. Day temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal; night temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature continues in defect in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess at night in upper Sind and both during the day and at night in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar; day temperature is also above normal in the inland districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies have become lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal appear to have developed into a storm which lies off Madras to-day while those in north-west India have extended eastwards and affect the whole of the Punjab, Rajputana Gujarat and Kathiawar. Nearly general rain has fallen on the south Coromandel coast and some showers in north Baluchistan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the north Coromandel coast and local rain in the Madras Deccan and some showers in Mysore, south Hyderabad, the south Bombay Deccan, the Punjab and Rajputana. A few showers are possible in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on THURSDAY, the 17th of January 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A M.	Rainfall: Last 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Departr 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Jan.) ..	75.2	58.6	83	..	2.46	+0.28
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th Jan.) ..	76.6	65.0	50	..	0	—1 20
PUNJAB—						
Multan	69.8	49.1	71	0.04	0.06	—0.37
Rawalpindi ..	64.8	36.0	72	..	4.47	+2.21
Lahore	69.5	41.3	83	..	0.06	—0.21
Hissar	70.1	44.5	71	..	0.18	..
Ambala	71.7	38.3	73	..	0.89	—1.01
Delhi	70.8	50.2	58	..	0.19	—0.75
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	72.5	48.6	59	..	0.06	—0.61
Mainpuri	74.2	43.4	71	..	0.04	—0.96
Jhansi	75.6	43.6	68	..	0	—0.69
Cawnpore	72.8	44.3	85	..	0.40	—0.53
Allahabad	74.0	42.8	73	..	0.39	—0.55
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobsbad	72.7	51.6	87	..	0.02	—0.26
Karachi	78.0	57.0	65	..	0	—0.43
Ajmer	72.0	47.1	48	..	0	—0.60
Jaipore	74.7	50.0	40	..	0	—0.57
Kotah	77.7	48.8	57	..	0	—0.44
Mount Abu	68.8	35.4	40	..	0	—0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	85.2	51.9	57	..	0	—0.16
Bhuj	79.3	52.7	77	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	78.4	62.6	73	..	0	—0.41
Veraval	87.0	57.0	65	..	0	—0.29
Rajkot	86.0	58.4	75	..	0	—0.32
Bhavnagar Para ..	86.1	59.3	46	..	0	—0.39
Surat	85.7	60.7	49	..	0	—0.21
Ahmedabad	86.0	65.8	41	..	0	—0.20
Deesa	71.6	49.6	59	..	0	—0.40
Neemuch	77.5	46.7	62	..	0	—0.64
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	72.8	41.9	71	..	0.96	—0.27
Saugor	74.6	49.0	44	..	0	—1.38
Hoshangabad ..	77.7	45.3	93	..	0	—1.12
Khandwa	80.4	47.1	58	..	0	—0.91
Akola	81.4	45.9	53	..	0	—1.39
Amraoti	79.8	55.5	39	..	0	—1.22
Nagpur	78.7	50.7	47	..	0	—1.44
Chanda	80.5	45.4	69	..	0	—1.18
Raipur	77.2	47.8	62	..	0	—0.76
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.4	69.1	82	..	0	—0.52
Ratnagiri	89.4	66.7	33	..	0.98	+0.37
Marmugao	82.9	67.1	64	..	5.95	+4.79
Karwar	87.5	69.0	67	..	1.10	—0.82
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.0	44.0	48	..	1.40	+0.65
Ahmednagar ..	77.3	47.2	58	..	3.00	+1.99
Poona	79.0	49.1	80	..	3.87	+2.31
Sholapur	81.4	52.0	36	..	0.54	—0.39
Bijapur	78.7	53.1	40	..	1.11	—0.09
Belgaum	78.3	55.5	34	..	4.61	+2.74
Aurangabad ..	80.1	47.0	50	..	0.38	—0.56
Nizamsbad (Indur).	80.6	49.2	28	..	0	—0.77
Hyderabad	77.7	61.4	59	..	1.87	+0.70
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.4	65.2	51	..	2.41	—0.63
Calicut	85.0	68.1	79	..	7.27	+1.12
Cochin	85.0	71.7	83	..	14.37	+6.10
Colombo	82.4	67.2	94	..	13.36	—0.90
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	78.8	65.7	74	0.10	11.44	+5.29
Bellary	82.3	61.5	48	..	2.30	+0.07
Cuddapah	82.2	66.5	88	0.02	4.74	+0.15
Madras	77.0	66.2	93	1.67	18.94	—0.58
Bangalore	76.3	58.8	64	..	2.35	—1.13
Coimbatore	82.4	61.1	71	..	7.03	+2.30
Trichinopoly ..	82.1	65.0	68	..	6.25	—1.71
Negapatam	79.4	65.9	74	..	36.77	+8.33

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 17th January, 1918, was 30.142 Inches For temperature correction as applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut K Brayden, Londons.
Second-Lieut S S Burke, Londons.
Second-Lieut J V Moore, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut P F Neale, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut E S Scarlett, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut D J Thomas, Middlesex.
Lt G H Wiste, Londons.
Second-Lieut S B Yates, Manchesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut E J Martin, Seaforths.
Capt D R Potter, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J Y Wilkinson, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H C Elliott, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J W Knight, York and Lancs.

WOUNDED.

Lt W C Bailey, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Bassett, Liverpools.
Major L H T Beach, West Surreys.
Lt F P Bex, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut G Bissett, Londons.
Lt A B Bower, Londons.
Lt W E L Brown, Cheshires.
Lt J W Buckley, Coldstreams.
Major J Bullough, Coldstreams.
Lt A G Butcher, Machineguns.
Capt T H Butler, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut J L Caddies, Scots Fus.
Second-Lieut D M Caldwell, Liverpools.
Lt H G Caldwell, Scottish Rifles.
Lt V C Cannan, Londons.
Second-Lieut R T Cherry, Rifle Brigade.
Rev. E A P Colborne, Chaplain.
Capt H N Collier, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A Cousin, Londons.
Second-Lieut H Cowan, Highland Light.
Capt G N C Dalziel, Londons.
Lt H F De Bethune, Scottish Rifles.
Major W E Delves-Broughton, Field Art.
Second-Lieut J McN Diamond, Londons.
Second-Lieut G G Dickinson, Field Art
Capt Hon E K Digby, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut G G Dixon, Cornwalls.
Lt F A Drake, Londons.
Capt F G Dunn, Flying.
Second-Lieut H E H Eayres, Royal Fus.
Capt J G Fearon, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut W J Fowler, Inniskillings.
Lt W P Fowler, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F A Garwood, Bedfords.
Capt B R Grant, Medicals.
Lt H H Green, Royal Fus.
Second-Lieut W M Guttman, Middlesex.
Lt R S Hall, Yeomanry.
Capt T D Hallinan, Machineguns.
Capt W D Hannan, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut D Harvey, Scots Fus.
Capt W G Haslam, Cheshires.
Lt J Hetherington, Trech Mortars.
Second-Lieut T W Hill, Field Art.
Capt F L Hines, Chaplain.
Lt J Hood, North Lancs.
Lt M Horsfall, Manchesters.
Capt F M S Hulke, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A R Hungerford, Flying.
Lt.-Col. M I G Jenkins, Liverpools.
Capt J H Jordan, Medicals.
Capt F B Julian, Medicals.
Second-Lieut N A Laughland, Black Watch
Capt H E T Lloyd, Londons.
Capt P R Lurcott, Londons.
Lt G W Lynn, Flying.
Second-Lieut A McDougall, Scottish Rifles.
Lt H W McJannet, Field Art.
Second-Lieut W Mckinlay, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut J Middlebrook, Rifle Brigade.
Lt G C Miller, Scots Fus.
Second-Lieut W H Moore, West Surreys.
Capt L H Nowton, Londons.
Second-Lieut J W Oliver, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A J Oregan, Machineguns.
Lt A G J Owen, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut H M Owen, Cheshires.
Major L L Pargiter, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Paton, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F V Plant, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A R Pope, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J O Ritchie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A G Robshaw, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut W C H Sanders, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut R S Sawyer, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut B L Scott, Londons.
Capt G Shepherd, Middlesex.
Lt T Simon, Shropshires.
Capt M Smith, Royal Scots.
Lt H R Stourton, Royal Scots.
Capt A Tomlinson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H A Turner, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut P H Walpole, Rifle Brigade.
Lt A W Ward-Walker, Welsh Fus.
Capt H Williams, Rifle Brigade.
Lt.-Coll. W E Williams, Cheshires.
Lt F N Wilson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W F Wilson, Rifle Corps.
Capt F H Wise, Essex.
Second-Lieut J D Withey, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H W Wright, Lincolns.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Major E N Marris, Tanks.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut I D Cameron, Flying.
Second-Lieut R H Cowan, Flying.
Second-Lieut R A Davis, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J A Fres, Liverpools.
Capt R A Maybery, Lancers.
Second-Lieut W A B Paul, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut D M Sage, Flying.
Capt G D Wilson, Field Art.

PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW MISSING.

Lt W Stuart, Yeomanry.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Capt J E Johnston, Cheshires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut F R Rawlings, Gloucesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H R D May, Wadwicks.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.989 Inches
Temperature of Air	77.4 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.2 „
Dew Point	58.1 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.679 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	85.4 „
Minimum do.	70.5 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, ENE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind do;	103 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	17	m 2 2	29 9	17	m 8 18	16 5
		2 26a	27 7		8 11a	17 3
Fri.	18	m 3 44	28 10	18	m 9 6	16 7
		3 23a	26 10		9 4a	18 9
Sat.	19	m 3 30	27 9	19	m 10 3	16 11
		4 30a	26 2		10 11a	20 3
Sun.	20	m 4 23	26 7	20	m 11 13	17 3
		5 55a	25 9		11 48a	21 5
Mon.	21	m 6 25	25 7	21	0 27a	17 4
		7 31a	26 0			
Tues.	22	m 6 42	24 11	22	m 1 33	21 7
		8 53a	26 9		2 39a	17 3
Wed.	23	m 8 10	24 9	23	m 3 1	21 1
		9 49a	27 7		3 39a	16 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

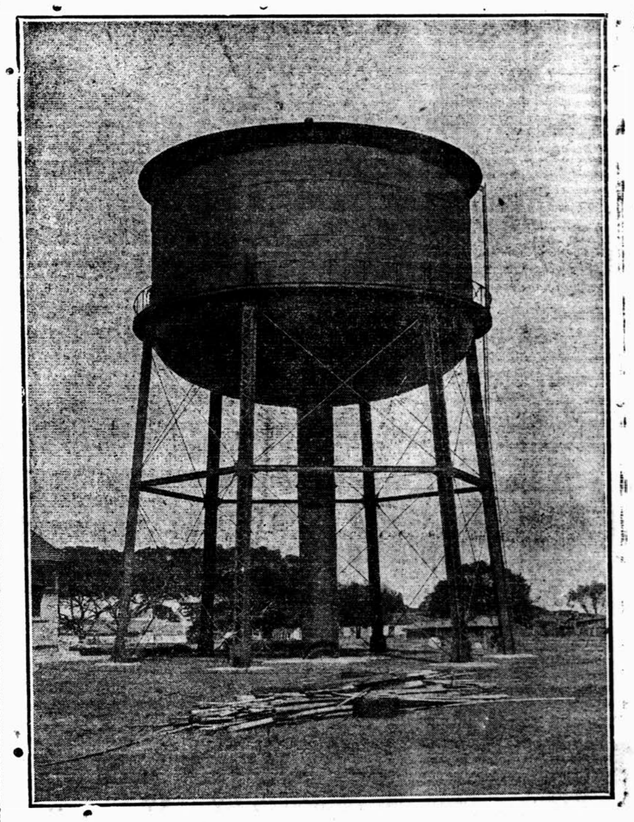
Jan.	Sunrise.	Sunset
„ 17 (Thursday	h 7h. 15m.	h 6h. 22m.
„ 18 (Friday)	h 7h. 15m.	h 6h. 23m.
„ 19 (Saturday)	h 7h. 15m.	h 6h. 24m.
„ 20 (Sunday)	h 7h. 15m.	h 6h. 24m.
„ 21 (Monday)	h 7h. 15m.	h 6h. 25m.
„ 22 (Tuesday)	h 7h 15m	h 6h. 25m.
„ 23 (Wednesday)	h 7h. 15m.	h 6h. 26m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h	m
Last Quarter	Jan. 1918,	5	5	19.6 p.m.
New Moon	„	13	4	5.8 a.m.
First Quarter	„	19	8	7.9 p.m.
Full Moon	„	27	8	44.2 a.m.

GARLICK

Constructional Engineers, *Bombay*



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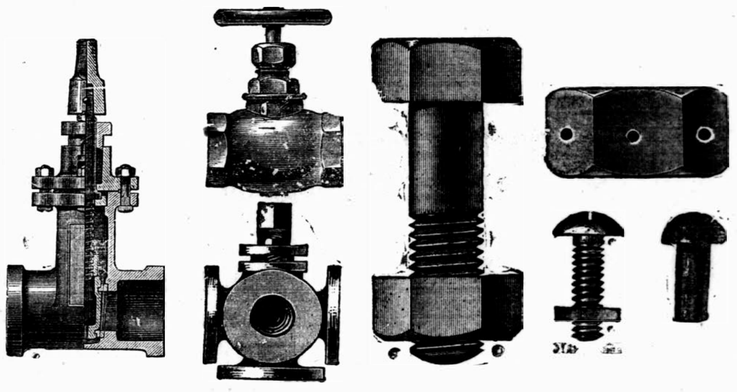

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